WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,106—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	23rd ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 154.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

[redacted]BAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,250	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

BULLOCKS, COWS, BUFFALOES SUPPLIED in large numbers 200 heads of Cattle supplied a week. For terms apply to

F. K. PATEL,
General Contractor, Mhow.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be Received by the undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of December, 1900, from 1 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS, and CLOTHING for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1901.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and printed copies of Tenders can be had, between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 A.M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Grant Road Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 20th November, 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 200 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

THE PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER.

FILTRE MALLIE THEORIE PASTEUR PORCELAINE D'AMIENTE.

PORCELAINE d'amiente which is the filtering medium of this filter is far superior to any other, and is absolutely impervious to microbes.

SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES.

ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR LARGE SUPPLIES.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

,, The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE-GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carston	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th November, 1900.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—To appoint two Additional Directors.

III.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 24th November, 1900.

TO LET.—RESIDENCES for Europeans in the NEW ALBION BUILDINGS, opposite to the Byculla Station, from about 1st February, 1901.

TARIFF OF RENTS.

Numbers of Blocks,	Floor.	Position of Rooms.	Rent Rs.
10	First	South end.	65
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	do.	Middle.	50 each
18	do.	North end.	57
19	Second	do.	62
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	do.	Middle.	55 each
27	do.	South end,	70
28	Third	do.	75
29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	do.	Middle.	60 each
36	do.	North end.	67

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Tata Settlements.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, Fort, 17th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places:—

URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;

for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector up to 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Ipoh.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong,	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

EXCHANGE.

THE market has been steady. Telegraphic Transfer from 15th December was sold, at 1s. 3 31-32d.; Demand draft, at 1s. 4d.; and a little Telegraphic Transfer for January at 1s. 4d. but the latter was not obtainable later. Bills were sold for Jan.-Feb.-March, at 1s. 4 7-32d. The rates this evening were :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, France	169 3-4
30 days' sight Japan	148 1-2
,, ,, Shanghai	209
Silver London	29 1-2
,, New York	63 7 8

COUNCIL DRAFTS.

The "Statist" of 3 November 1900, to hand this mail writes :—On Wednesday the applications for the 30 lacs of Council drafts offered amounted to the unexpected total of 801 lacs. It was found that tenders had been received for over 180 lacs at 1s. 3 15-16d. and that at this rate applicants received 16 per cent. of the amounts applied for. It is believed that tenders at the higher rate were made on account of one bank or at most two, who had evidently reduced their cash balances in India to a comparatively low point, and were nervous that they might have to pay a somewhat high rate for remittances if they failed to secure drafts at the present time. The Indian Banks evidently took full advantage of the recent fall in discount rates in London to place bills, and are consequently desirous of remitting the money to India before the busy season commences and the value of the rupee recovers. The fact, too, that the Indian Government is not so much behind in its remittances as appears from the amount of drafts sold since the beginning of the year in contrast with last year may also have had some effect. The sales of drafts to date have about £5,100,000, whereas for the whole year the amount required is £16,440,000. Had the Government to remit £11,000,000 in the remaining five months it would, of course, have to sell very freely; but, as we pointed out last week, the amount to be remitted is probably under £5,000,000 as the Government has raised a sterling loan of £3,000,000 and the British Government has incurred a considerable debt to India for troops in China and South Africa, beyond which the gold unearmarked in London since April 1st has been partly available for meeting the home charges.

SILVER.

The "Financial Times" makes the following remarks in the course of an interesting article on silver, appearing in a recent issue :—

"Silver and silver securities are just now occupying a good deal of speculative attention. It is true that the metal after touching 30 3-16d. per ounce towards the end of last month, which is about the highest figure recorded since 1896, when the quotation reached 31 5-8d., has reacted to 29 7-8d., but this is only natural after the sharp advance of the last few weeks, and the market is also fairly firm at the lower level. In order to appreciate better the comparative value of silver at present as against previous years, we append a table showing the highest and lowest cash prices touched by standard silver during the decade ended 1899 :—

Year	Highest d	Lowest d
1890	54 3-8	43 5-8
1891	48 3 4	43 1-2
1892	43 3-4	37 1-8
1893	38 3-4	30 1-2
1894	31 3-4	27
1895	31 3-8	27 3-16
1896	31 3-8	29 3-4
1897	29 13-16	29 3-4
1898	28 5-16	25
1899	29	26 5-8

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement show the gold bullion in the Banks of Europe :—

	11 Oct, 1900	12th Oct. 1899
England	£33,599,845	£32,757,722
France	£91,462,879	£76,116,502
Germany	£24,083,000	£23,234 000
Russia	£73,198,000	£89,013,000
Austro-Hungary	£37,877,000	£30,669,000
Spain	£13,689,000	£13,452,000
Italy	£15,425,000	£15,492,000
Netherlands	£4,870,000	£2,742,000
National Belgium	£2,882,000	£2,969,000
Total this week	£297,086,715	£286,445,224
Total previous week.	£300,367,201	£287,082,148

The following are the imports of silver and gold from foreign countries into Bombay on Saturday :—

Gold Bars	279,035
Silver ,,	150,149 a
,, Coins	11,010

a Besides Silver bullion on Government account for Rs. 17,40,100.

CASH BALANCES.

The following balances were held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October :—

1898	Rs. 11,84,32,000
1899	,, 9,79,94,000
1900	,, 9,20,42,000

BANK OF BOMBAY.

From the following return of the Bank of Bombay, brought up to the week ending Saturday, 24th instant, it will be seen that the cash balance has fallen to the extent of Rs. 53,72,116 as compared with last week. Other deposit, have also receded to the extent of Rs. 55,26,890, while there is an increase in Bills discounted by Rs. 4,77,574—an indication that the busy season is approaching.

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	50,863
,, ,, ,, Branches...	,,	233,324
Other ,, ...	Dec	55,26,890
Government Securities	Dec	29,286
Other authorised ,, ...	Dec	1,51,052
Loans	Dec	38,420
Bills discounted and purchased ...	Inc	4,77,574
Balances with other Banks	Dec	42,595
Cash	Dec	53,72,116

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 97·5 both for cash and early settlement, and in the afternoon declined to Rs. 97·4 at which rate the marked closed. There are sellers at Rs. 97·2 for settlement 4 January 1901.

SHARES.

The share market is closed on account of the death of one of the Directors of the Native Share Brokers Hall.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—There is absolute stagnation in the market and an only quotation to-day is for White Delhi which stands at Rs. 4-8. (nominal). This, however, has been the rate for some time.

LINSEED is somewhat firm, and small lots of ready stuff have been taken up by native buyers. The rates are Linseed bold (old) Rs. 10-8; New Rs. 8-9 bazaar terms.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet. Brown Cawnpore (old) is quoted at Rs. 8 and new crop Rs. 6-8. Delhi description standsat Rs. 6-9 for forward delivery; Yellow Cawnpore is Rs. 7-4, and Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED is also quiet. There are, however, a few buyers for ready lots, but in forward contracts there is very little doing. We quote Poppyseed (old) Rs. 8-14; New Rs. 7-12, bazaar terms.

CASTORSEED is dull with little enquiry. Small business has been done at Rs. 37-8. (for old crop) and Rs. 33-4 (for new crop).

GINGELLY is dull, and exporters are moving slowly. The closing rates are :—

(New) 50 per cent.	Rs 40.
,, 75 ,,	Rs. 41-8.
,, 15 ,,	Rs. 43.
Red	Rs. 40-4.

The following is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Saturay's receipt. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	1,495	2,185,905	4,971,492
Linseed	553	718,522	2,053,907
Rapeseed	624	621,848	1,946,016
Gingellyseed	10,259	1,219,125	1,285,416
Poppyseed	2	454,192	583,474
Groundnuts	38	46,041	142,014
Castorseed	740	514,078	879,952
Rice	1,676	12,832,435	5,968,456
Myrabollams	976	300,958	.....

CROP REPORT

With the exception of half-an-inch at Beawar, and a few cents, at Delhi, Sholapur, Hubli and Bellary, the agricultural districts have generally been without rain since our report last Friday. The telegraphic information to hand this afternoon shows on the whole that the crops are in most parts progressing favourably. Cotton prospects are generally good in Mooltan, and Jalgaon, and they have much improved in the surrounding districts of Barsi. Picking is still general in Amritsar, Mooltan Dhulia, Jalgaon, Barsi, and small quantities of cotton continue to arrive at Agra, Khangaon, Dhulia, Jalgaon, and Barsi. Wheat and food grains are flourishing, except in the neighbourhood of Hubli where the crops are suffering from want of rain. Rain is also much needed for rabi crops in Dhulia and Barsi.

COTTON.

THE market is steady. There is good enquiry, and mills and export houses are operating freely for forward deliveries (Jan. to March). The prices are Re. 1 higher than the closing quotation of Saturday. Business has been done for 1,000 bales Broach at Rs. 227. March delivery and for Surats fine, at Rs. 255; 200 bales Khungaon, at Rs. 218 and 223; 100 Khandeish, at Rs. 203; and 100 Chalisgaon, at Rs. 204. We quote :—

	Ready.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 185	,, 194
,, F. Good	,, 180-85	,, 184
Broach Fine		March 235
,, Good	,, 185	,, 225-6

The following figures show the receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous seasons :—

	Saturday	Total to date, Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	410	5,055	13,070
Barsee and Nugur	358	4,213	1,053
Berar	2,618	12,072	15,590
Hingunghat	135	340	486
Dhollera	22	1,524	20,777
Broach	...	180	3,774
Compta and Dharwar	138	5,411	8,000
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals	775	13,154	34,143
Sind	...	151	3,237
Persian	...	719	225
American	...	673	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,579	2,387
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total	4,456	46,939	126,175

RICE CROP.—The summary of the district officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st October 1900, in the fourteen chief rice producing districts of Lower Burma is as follows :—The estimated area under paddy in the fourteen principal districts is now reported to be 6,225,664 acres or 4,480 acres more than the area given last month. The differences in the district figures are small. Owing to prolonged breaks in the rains the crop in Akyab has suffered and is estimated at about 14 annas. Floods have destroyed a small area in Prome. Elsewhere the prospects are good.

TRADE WITH KHORASSAN.

THE Report on trade and commerce with Khorassan in 1899-1900 shows an increase in the imports from India of £18,771 over the previous year's figures, and the imports from Russian territory increased by £15,285. There was a satisfactory increase in the imports from India of both black and green teas. The custom of drinking tea is on the increase in Khorasssan. Imports of Indigo decreased and those of coffee increased. There was a great increase in the imports of Russian sugar into Meshed, owing to the bounties granted by Russia.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th November, as compared with the statement of 10th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 17. Rs.	Nov. 10, Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,54,839	56,05,732
Do. do. at Branches	2,88,394	2,81,718
Other Deposits	566,04,552	5,10,77,662
Post Bills	8,852	8,576
Credits undrawn	20,25,347	19,19,923
Rs...	837,82,044	784,34,011
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,62,744	79,33,453
Other authorised Securities	17,64,507	16,13,455
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	57,55,187	55,63,000
Loans do. do. do.	204,87,097	2,04,18,677
Bills Discounted and purchased	153,26,736	1,58,01,310
Dead Stock	3,98,576	3,98,576
Stamps and Stationery	18,753	18,802
Bullion	4,22,140	4,22,140
Balances with other Banks	2,64,954	2,22,359
Cash	314,11,350	260,39,234
Rs..	837,82,044	784,34,011

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	64 13-16
Bar Silver	29 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left homeward yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa sailed this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay at day-light to-day.

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.s' Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.
The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Coromandel left here for Bombay this afternoon.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Caledonien (extra) left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday the 24th instant, in the morning and she is expected here on Tuesday the 27th instant, in the evening.
The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1,252 1-2
Bank of Bengal	10,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	63
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	£3 1-2
Charter Bank,	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	690
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-10m., 2-5a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-41a.
Bombay City Improvement Trust, Adjourned Special Meeting, 4 p.m.
B. V. A., Annual General Meeting.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu and Mombassa, per R. I. M. S. Minto, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., per s. s. Umlohti and Congella, via Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday and Saturday, the 30th November and 1st December, respectively.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	Left Right ..... Hume.
Overture	Tutti in Maschera ..... Pedrotti.
Fantasia	On National Songs of Germany ... Kappey.
Song	The Better Land ..... Cowen.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle ..... Planquette.
Valse	Sentiers Fleuris ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EVENING PARTY.—An evening party was given, on Sunday last, by Mr. Ramdas Keshavji, late Agent of the New Great Eastern Mills, at his bungalow, Jasmine Lodge, Nepean Sea Road, in honour of H.H. the Maharaja of Sikar, Fatehpur, in Rajputana. The bungalow was nicely decorated and illuminated. Prof. Nathu Manchsachand gave an exhibition of magic in one part of the bungalow and a large phonograph, and singing and dancing girls gave entertainment in other parts. There was a large gathering of influential native gentlemen and the party was most successful.

SUICIDE OF A PATIENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, on Piquet Road, regarding the death of Gunnoo Babaji, aged forty years, a coolie, who resided at Erskine Road. The deceased was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the 17th instant, suffering from dysentery. He was found missing from the hospital on the morning of the 24th idem and the police were informed. On Sunday last, the deceased's body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Nakhoda Tank, near the hospital, by a Municipal labourer. The body was dressed in hospital clothes and bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CHILD DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Girgaum Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Sulleman Noora, a Mahomedan boy, aged three years, son of a hack victoria-driver, who resides in a chawl at Girgaum Road. The child had been for the last fifteen days suffering from fever and the mother was subject to epileptic fits, which came on almost every day. Early yesterday morning the mother with the deceased child in her arms was seated on the parapet wall of the well in the chawl. Suddenly she became giddy and fell into the well with the child. Fortunately the water in the well was only about three feet deep, and the mother escaped with a few bruises, but the child was drowned before any assistance could reach it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

PRIZE AND CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION.—Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat, Public Accountant, presided at the gathering of prize-distribution held at Church Gate Street in the premises of the Commercial Training Institution, when Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Principal of the Institution, read the report containing a brief review of the circumstances which led to the foundation of the Institute and the success of its pupils at various accountancy examinations. Mr. Billimoria thanked Messrs. B. P. Pochaji and P. S. Khareghat for the useful services rendered by them to the Institute, after which the chairman distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates. An address in a very handsome silver casket was presented by the students of the Commercial Training Institute to Mr. Billimoria. Votes of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Pochaji terminated the proceedings.

DISHONEST CARTMEN AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case, in which Inspector Mayers prosecuted Mahadeo Ramjee and Chima Bhow, both cartmen and Rama Luximon and Govind Ratnoo, charging the first two accused with criminal breach of trust, as carriers, in respect of ten bags of rice, valued at Rs. 70, and the third and fourth accused with receiving stolen property. The accused were further charged with a similar offence in respect of other ten bags of rice. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended No. 1; Mr. Velinker, No. 2; Nawab zada Nasrulla Khan, No. 3; and Mr. Jaffar Rahimtulla, No. 4. The evidence showed that complainant Chapoo Raisee, a grain-dealer, loaded ten carts with a hundred bags of rice on the 25th ultimo and directed the cartmen to deliver the bags at Chinchpooly. In the evening complainant discovered that the carts in charge of accused No. 1, and driven by No. 2 had not reached the destination. A report was made to the police and while the latter were investigating the matter, the second complainant Ruttonsey Raghowji came forward and made a similar complaint. He said that he loaded thirty-one carts with bags of rice at the Carnac Bunder siding on the 31st ultimo, and directed the cartmen to deliver them at the Wari Bunder goods siding, and that in the evening he ascertained that the cart in charge of the first two accused had not arrived. The police arrested the four accused. It appeared that the first two accused had sold the property to the third and fourth accused, who, in their turn, sold them to several mill-hands. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that as such offences were becoming common in Bombay, he would have to deal severely with the accused. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each and in addition, to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each. Nos. 3 and 4 were sentenced to undergo six months' like punishment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each.

INDIAN MANGOES FOR EUROPE.

THE "Luso-Concanim," whilst treating on the expert of Indian mangoes for Europe says as follows :—

At a time when Government is evincing its interest into the development of Goan products and pushing the "copra" trade and foreigners plant factories for manufacturing coir—industries which our "bhatkars" and titled landlords would not, though precedence has been set arouse from their dormant lairs so set in motion the indigenous impulse to trade —our countrymen will take time by the forelock and compete in supplying the demand of the Bombay bravers, representing the influential association formed in England for introducing the Indian mangoes to the English public and if a roaring trade is ensured into Paris, Marseilles, Venice, Constantinople, etc., at a much cheaper rate than has hitherto been. Our world-famed "Ferdinands," "Alphonsos" and other though allowed to decay uncared for, unmanured, trusting to Nature for enrichment in flavour and flesh should now be made the medium of trade and every farmer, landholder, gauncar, etc., put his shoulder to the wheel and give full impetus to a trade that has lain fallow at their very door and drive the indolence that has nursed them to treat their mother-country as a pleasure resort spending their hard-earned fortune on foreign soil on things personal than revive industries indigenous. Any indication shown towards the development of this venture would be equally supported by our paternal Government, we trust, in promoting a great extension of the cultivation of mangoes by remitting taxation for five to seven years on new lands laid out with the best mango trees and award prizes to the best production.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Lee Smith of the Dock Police, charged Arthur English, a fireman on board the s. s. Mikado, with assaulting, insulting and abusing Captain Ward, of the same ship, on Friday night. The evidence showed that accused threw tin-kense at the captain, assaulted and abused the captain and his wife in the most filthy language. Accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

LADHA KESHAV VS. LALJEE DOONGERSEY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 3,443-0-6 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Virjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 9th January 1900, he purchased two hundred bales of Kampti cotton through the defendants, as his commission agents, at Rs. 209 per candy, depositing with them Rs. 2,500 as margin money in respect of the transaction. The cotton was sold by the defendants on account of the plaintiff in two lots of one hundred bales each on the 30th April and 8th May 1900; respectively, at Rs. 222 per candy, and thus the transaction resulted in a profit to the plaintiff. A sum of Rs. 3,443-0-6 was not due by the defendants, which the plaintiff had demanded from time to time, but they had failed to pay it.

The defence was a general denial of the claim. The plaintiff and one Ludha Lalljee carried on business in partnership, in which the latter was the managing partner, and they had three accounts with the defendants, one in the name of Ludha Keshowjee, another in the name of the two parties as well as the defendants and a third in the name of Ludha Lalljee. In the first and third accounts, defendants acted as commission agents for the two partners, and in the second Ludha Keshow and Ludha Lalljee were partners with the defendants, their share in the partnership business being half and half. At the foot of the account in the defendants' books in the name of Ludha Keshow, Rs. 305-2-3 were due by the defendants to the two partners. At the foot of the second, the partnership accounts in the defendants' books, there was debit balance of Rs. 29,242-3-5, against which the defendants had in their hands three hundred bales of cotton belonging to the partnership unsold. The bales, when sold, will not fetch sufficient money to wipe off the debit balance, and there will be a loss in their partnership transactions. Defendant claimed to recover half the loss from the two Ludhas, jointly and severally. Until the loss was ascertained, defendants said, they were entitled to keep in their hands as margin money the said sum of Rs. 305-2-3, due by them to the two Ludhas. At the foot of the account in defendants' books in the name of Ludha Lalljee, Rs. 24,439-0-3 were due to the defendants. They were led to believe that Ludha Keshow was a partner in the account with Ludha Lalljee, and defendants claimed to recover the latter sum from the two Ludhas jointly and severally as a counter-claim or set-off. Defendants had in their hands about 110 candies of cotton appertaining to the said account. Defendants said that the suit was premature, and bad for non-joinder; and, as, regarded, the plaintiff's claim, should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

MR. P. BYRNE, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry last night, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Lalbai and Bhicoobai, the two Hindu women, who were killed on the night of the 17th instant by the collapse of the house they lived in on Arthur Road. The house belonged to one Tyebali Alibhoy, a Borah, and it was being demolished, when one of the walls gave way, and fell on the floor of the room occupied by the two women. It was alleged that the tenants in the chawl were not warned to vacate it, before the work of demolition was commenced. Superintendent Standford conducted the inquiry on behalf of the police, while Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the landlord and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended Isaac Joonas, the mistry, who superintended the work of demolishing the building.

Mr. Rambhow B. Bhandare, Municipal Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, E and F Wards, in course of his evidence, described the condition in which he saw the building, after its collapse. Witness could not assign any particular reason or cause, which led to the collapse of the west wall. There were no rules for the demolition of a building, but the plan adopted for the pulling down of this particular house was proper and reasonable. It was immaterial whether the roof was removed first or last, provided the posts supporting it were sound. It was the duty of the person superintending the demolition of the building to see for himself that the tenants had vacated before the work was started. If witness was in charge of such a work, he would not delegate that duty to any other person.

After Mr. Sealy had addresed the jury on behalf of his client, the coroner summed up the evidence. The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the two deceased women were caused by internal injuries, the result of their being buried in the debris of a wall of a house in Arthur Road in course of demolition, under such circumstances that the act of Isaac Joonas, the mistry, was negligent.

The coroner committed Isaac Joonas to the next

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
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PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices.
Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
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Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Culna, 1,403 tons, Captain W. H Hill, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Skidley 2,421 tons, Captain F C Coulson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 13th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE BISN Co's ss Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J T Hurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 13th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE ss Sirius, 1,291 tons, Captain C Brauth, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mombassa via Aden with ballast and two natives cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line ss. Worsley Hall, 3,489 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 30th October, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co

THE ss Itola, 3,360 tons, Captain J A Magenis arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Melbourne, 16th October, with a cargo of wheat and coal and 600 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Naples, Mr Richrod, Mr Catgrave, Mr Hickson, Mr Hunter, Mr Hunter (Jn) and 12 syces.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's ss. Chusun, 2,852 tons, Captain C D Bennett, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 6th November, via intermediate ports with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Pillott, Mr M N Gobhai, Mr N E Noorden, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Busrai, Mr A K Noorbhoy, Capt T M Webb, Lord Talbat, Hon. James Talbot, Mr Graham Clark, Capt S L P Barker, Mr Pestonji, Mr A W Phillips, Mr Ingram, Mr Snell, Mr Annar, Miss Harnz, Mr P Cowasjee Mr Kapadia and Miss Kapadia.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
A	Mikado	2306	Ward	Havre & Antwerp		F Muir & Co
B	Clan Chisholm	1681	Warfolk			F Muir & Co
C	Henry Balekow	639	Labett	Red Sea	29-11	B&P S N Co
E	Rande Reunion	1329	Milne	Mauritius	30-11	H G Ajani
G	Moshtari	1112	Barron	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
K	Ballasrat	2860	Field			P & O Co
M	Asbruf	2202	Newby	Calcutta		H C Joosub
O	Brantwood	2235	Robertson	Rotterdam		R Bomanjee
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg		W M Bell
R	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Singapore	1-12	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	K'chee	27-11	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownr	27-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Persia	2139	Mitchell	L'pool	27-11	W & A G & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Follner	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	2-12	K N & Co
10	Itola	3361	Magenis	Calcutta	29-11	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
16	Booldana	2860	McCnellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	K'chee	27-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Premier	51	Esmael	Mangalore	26-11	S & Co
Canara	1215	Siebbing	Zfar	30-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Sirius s	Brauth	Aden.
	Itola s	Magenis	Melbourne, Oct 16.
26	Chusan s	Bennett	Shanghai, Nov 6.
	Skidley s	Coulson	Calcutta, Nov 13.
	R I M S Minto	Fletcher	Aden, Nov. 17.
	Worsley Hall s	Black	Liverpool, Oct 30.
	Oolobaria s	Hurst	Calcutta, Nov 13.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Culna s	Hill	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sirius, for Hamburg and Antwerp.
" Camara for Zanzibar, &c.
" Caledonien for Marseilles. To arrive

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—20 cases ham and bacon, H J Rustomjee and Co; 157 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 150 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 110 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 50 cases confectionery, S Nuzarally; 51 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanly Hall s—60 casks chemicals, Jamsetjee Rustomjee; 25 cases school slates, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—33 packages photo chemicals, E S Karanjia; Arabia s—67 packages medicine etc, D Dadabhoy; 51 cases provision E N Antia.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Persia s—64 barrels lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—99 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—20 cases swiss milk, W Thompson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—56 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and sons; 15 1-2 tons oilcake, The new Mofussil Co, Ld.
Persia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales goat hair and—bales wool, A Alaibux; 6 bales goat hair and 10 bales wool, J Valley; 24 cwts old copper, G Purbhoodas and Co; 45 bales wool, 69 bales goat hair E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—23 cwts fishmaws Dossa Juna; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 10 packages brass ware, condiments, etc, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 15 cwts deer horns, M S Abdoola; 41 bales skins, R Muncherjee Kooka; 163 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 pots rose oil, P A Dosal; 10 cases cantiments, F P Bhumgara; 70 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 600 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers, 100 cwts olibanum, Moledina Lalljee; 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 18 bales woollen carpets, G H Mahomed; 64 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 19 bales skins, Ladak Hassam; 15 1cwts fishmaws, and 15 cwts bees wax, Ebrahim Currim; 23 bales skins, M Jaffer.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—1,00 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co 1000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caledonien s—3361 cwts castorseed, 984 cwts rapeseed, 6510 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 1000 cwts castorseed, and 951 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Stanley Hall s—471 cwts castorseed. E D Sassoon and Co,
Persia s—800 cwts castorseed. 2003 cwts linseed, 992 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—275 bales cotton, A Blancheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. ROLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 27th November.

1. The Battalion will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday next the 29th instant on the Oval for Drill under the Adjutant.—Dress—Drill order Khaki.
2. Leave of absence has been granted to Corporal P R Soondy, "F" Company (Cyclist) from the 17th November, 1900 to the 16th January, 1901.
3. Government Resolution No. 5907 dated 11th November, 1900, is published for information.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles. —Captain Fredrick William English is transferred to the Supernumerary List.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company No 4928 Vol M S Mackenzie.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 27th November.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters today and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound to-day at 6-45 a.m.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, 1st prox, at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.—No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
4. Members are reminded that the march back from Colaba North Fort to the Club after Gun Target practice counts as A Company Drill.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company. No. 764 Gunner T. G. Hobday.
6. Six months leave of absence from this date is granted to Gunner H H Dave.

By Order,
C. C. KUNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 27th November.

The Squadron will parade on the Esplanade at 7 a.m., on Thursday, 29th instant, Dress—Drill order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BHOWNAGREE—November 25, Merwanji M. Bhownagree, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Sir M. M. Bhownagree, died in London, of failure of heart. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

PANCHGANI.

DEATH.

WALKE—November 26, at Panchgani, Jonathen Frederick Walke, late Senior Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BERCKEFELDT—November 8, at Cawnpore, the wife of F. von Berckefeldt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FREEMAN—HENN—November 5, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. J. G. S. Syme, William Pitt Freeman, eldest son of Mr. W. H. Freeman, to Winifred Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. H. G. Hein, Lawrence Gardens, Lahore.

DEATHS.

BIRBRIDGE (TAYLOR)—November 3, at Simla, Willie the dearly loved son of David and Annie Birbridge (D Taylor Trainer,) aged 9 years and 3 months.
GREEN—November 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience, Louisa Frances, the dearly loved wife of Mr. G. M. Green, Civil Apothecary, Palmaner, North Arcot District.
MOBSBY—November 23, at Evelyn Cottage, Saint Thomas' Mount, Mary Elizabeth (Dottie), daughter of the late Lieut. T. Mobsby, Commissariat Department, aged 16 years, 11 months and 2 days.
MURPHY—November 10, at Berhampore (Bengal), after a short illness, Eva, the darling wife of E. A. Murphy, Principal, Berhampore College.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1900.

ANOTHER contradictory story comes from Peking. On Saturday last we were told that the meeting of the Ministers had developed fresh divergences of opinion and the meeting was adjourned indefinitely pending reference to the respective Governments. Now we learn that there was no disagreement; that the Ministers have definitely agreed upon preliminary terms and only await their approval before commencing direct negociations. It is believed that the main points of the preliminary understanding substantially agree with those of M. Delcasse's Note of October. The Note was addressed to the Powers in September, but that is only a detail. Its contents did not transpire until well into October. Its terms were:—1, The punishment of the chief culprits, who will be designated by the representatives of the Powers in Peking; 2, the maintenance of the embargo on the importation of arms; 3, equitable indemnity for the States and for private persons; 4, the establishment in Peking of a permanent guard for the Legations; 5, the dismantling of the Taku forts; and 6, the military occupation of two or three points on the Tien-tsin-Peking route, thus assuring complete liberty of access for the Legations should they wish to go to the coast and to forces from the seaboard which might have to go up to the capital. It appeared impossible to the Government of the Republic that these so legitimate conditions, if collectively presented by the representatives of the Powers and supported by the presence of the international troops, would not shortly be accepted by the Chinese Government. Practically there is little difference between the terms of M. Delcasse's Note and those which were agreed upon by the Ministers. The suspension of the provincial examinations and provision for rational intercourse with the Emperor are the only clauses which appeared in the agreement of the Ministers a fortnight ago and not in those of the French Note. Both contain the provisions which America objects to, and we may hear of still another deadlock in the course of a few days. The Chinese labyrinth is not so easy of egress. As an illustration of unaccountable influence the atmosphere of the Celestial Empire has upon plain fact it is instructive to compare the terms of the Note with the Chinese interpretation thereof, which came to hand by yesterday's China mail. Here it is:—1, China to pay an indemnity of 400 million taels, to be paid in instalments in the space of sixty years; 2, the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to have Foreign Commissioners as their colleagues in the government of several jurisdictions. No Manchus to be appointed in the future as Viceroys or Governors; 3, Prince Tuan to be confined in perpetual imprisonment; 4, China must suppress the Boxers and restore peace within three months; 5, Russia engages to restore the three Manchurian provinces—Fengtien (Lower), Kirin (Central), and Heilungchiang (Northern Manchuria)—to China within three months; 6, Foreign Officials are to be employed in the collection of Customs duties, Likin and Salt taxes, deducting expenses, the balance is to be used in the liquidating of China's foreign loans; 7, the present heir-apparent to be deprived of his title and position; 8, the Emperor and Empress-Dowager must return to Peking within a certain limit of time; 9, two thousand troops of the various Powers to be retained inside Peking as a garrison, their expenses, etc., to be paid by the Chinese Government; and 10, the various ports in Inland Waters to be thrown open to International trade.

AN Act of Parliament, having for its object the regulation of usury, came into force in England at the beginning of the present month. The effect of the measure, in the words of Lord James of Hereford, will be to give considerable benefit to those who deserve protection, while it cannot materially injure those who carry on a legitimate business. The Act as framed was based on the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which sat after the Isaac Gordon revelations. It defines a money-lender as any person, whose business is that of money-lending, or who advertises, or announces himself, or holds himself out in any way as carrying on the business. But under this head are not included pawn-brokers, or registered friendly, building, or loan societies, or corporations empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or "any person 'bona fide' carrying on the business of banking or insurance, or 'bona fide' carrying on any business not having for its primary object the lending of money, in the course of which and for the purposes whereof he lends money," or any corporation exempted from registration under the Act by the Board of Trade pursuant to regulations of that Board. Money-lenders within the meaning of the Act are now liable to have their contracts judicially varied in the interest of borrowers. They have also to register themselves as professional money-lenders under a penalty of a hundred pounds fine and imprisonment for three months for a second offence. There can thus be no more representation on the part of a money-lender that he is merely negociating on behalf of a friend; and it is further provided that any money-lender fraudulently inducing or attempting to induce any person to borrow money of him is guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by two years' imprisonment with hard labour, or a fine of £500 or both.

The Act as it stands is an excellent measure, the section of it which renders contracts liable to alteration in the interests of borrowers being however its strongest recommendation. As a rule when a loan is contracted in England there are only the two parties present, or if a third by any chance be present, he is the lender's tout, whose evidence in a court of law, though it might be liberally discounted, would be thrown in the scale against the unsupported testimony of the borrower. To prove false statements, misrepresentation and fraud on the part of the lender would be difficult as he is much too 'cute to put in writing anything which will rob the transaction of its privacy so far as his own interests are involved. And so far as that, or registration, is concerned money-lenders will trouble themselves very little. The re-opening by the court of a money-lender's transactions will concern him most. Where the Court is satisfied that the interest charged is excessive or that the expenses of the transaction are excessive, or that it is a case where a Court of Equity would give relief, the Court may re-open the transaction, and may take an account between the money-lender and the person sued, despite any apparently closed settlement, and may relieve the person sued from any payment in excess of the sum considered by the Court fairly due in respect to principal, interest, and charges, and may set aside, or alter any security given or agreement made in respect of money lent. The Court, moreover, may do the same at the instance and on the application of the borrower, although no action has been brought and the date of repayment has not arrived.

Could the Indian borrower be so extensively protected half the troubles of his life would be at an end. It is not necessary to inquire into the cause of the indebtedness of the average native of this country. Caste customs, improvidence and indolence have much to do with it. But we need not seek to ascertain the proportion of each. The Famine Commission may do that, so far as the agriculturist is concerned, early in the coming year. We should like to see some attempt made to apply to India some such laws or modification of existing laws as would give the Indian borrower as effectual protection as that which is now secured for his fellow-subject in England. In this country, as a recent writer reminded us, the average cultivator is a very sheep who goes to the money-lender to be shorn. The contract "may be of the most unconscionable description, a combination of forgery, roguery and rapacity; but the bond is a bond—the law allows it and the court awards it." And when the Punjab Land Alienation Act was under discussion it was shown that out of 742 peasant families of Punjab mortgagors in only thirteen was complete release achieved. Of 3,715 mortgage deeds examined the conditions were such as to make redemption impossible. The state of affairs in the Deccan which called into being the Agriculturists' Relief Act is a matter of history. It is stated that even there the money-lenders have been able to ride through the law. Loopholes may be found in the Punjab Act through which the money-lender may creep. Lord Curzon has given it as his opinion that the sowkar is a very useful and even indispensable factor in Indian life and he was willing to believe that honest usurers exist. He explained that the Punjab Act was aimed at the Shylock who insists on his pound of flesh, not at the money-lending class which he believed to be essential. So far as the landholders are concerned it is a matter of comparative ease to check their operations. The establishment of Agricultural Banks will remove the Marwari. Sir Edward Law in the Viceroy's Council the other day intimated that a conference was shortly to be held in Calcutta "of a few people, who are specially qualified to speak on the subject," and to look at the question of the establishment of Agricultural Banks with regard to Indian conditions. He expressed a hope that the result of their deliberations would be the proposal of measures which would have the acceptance of his Excellency and Council and which would be not only for the good of the Punjab peasant proprietors, but for the peasant proprietors throughout India. Such an institution, however, would not benefit the labour artisan or small shop-keeper. The humblest peon suffers proportionately, and he too requires protection. When the committee sits in Calcutta it might well turn its attention to general indebtedness. The subject is an enormous one, but it calls loudly for attention, as it has called for generations.

AT the time of the sailing of the last Australian mail the country was in the turmoil of a general election, and the legalisation of betting formed one of the questions around which great interest was centred. In Australia, as in England, there is a section who cry loudly for the legal control of drinking but condemn the legal regulation of gambling, although they are not backward in condemning the turf and all connected with it. Many of the candidates seeking election have been asked if they are in favour of the legalisation of the totalisator, the automatic bookmaker, who always lays a fair price, never owns a horse, never bribes a jockey or a trainer, never has a horse "in the bag," and does all he can to promote honest sport, in preference to the professional bookmaker. The ring in Australia is unfortunately disgraced by a number of operators, whose chief object in life is to fleece the public, who run horses purely to suit their books, who create a market, and so delude the public in respect of horses that are not intended to win, who actually start horses in races for the prime purpose of spoiling the chance of well-backed favorites. It is fairly argued in Australia that betting, like drinking, is a failing of the human race, and that it would be better for everybody if it were carried on within certain limits, hedged round with precaution. The use of the totalisator in New Zealand has increased both the number of meetings and the value of the stakes, the prize-money being in some cases advanced 800 per cent. Racing in Melbourne is, of course, on a much larger scale than in New Zealand, and if such excellent results can be achieved at the smaller place, what is not possible in the larger city? Sir Richard Baker, Chairman of the South Australian Jockey Club, says that the totalisator has been a magnificent and unqualified success in South Australia from nearly every point of view is incontestable, and has never been doubted in the colony. It has purified the turf of its worst elements, enabled the clubs to expend large sums of money in grand stands, training and racing tracks, and conveniences for members and the public, to gradually but surely increase the stakes given, to diminish the percentage on the stakes paid by the owners for entrance and acceptance fees, to foster and encourage in every way legitimate and honest sport, and to eradicate welching and to suppress an undue indulgence in betting and wagering. The report of the Chief Commissioner of Police shows also that it has diminished crimes and offences. Sir Richard goes on to admit that the "owner who desires to back his horse for large amounts at long odds and forestall the public cannot do so where the totalisator is legalised; as a matter of fact, he cannot do so now anywhere in Australia even where the totalisator is not legalised; but the stakes will be so largely increased by its aid that the owner will practically obtain a large amount to nothing. The V.R.C. would probably be able to add £20,000 to the Melbourne Cup. What more can a man want than £20,000 to his entrance fee?" There is no doubt a great deal of truth in what Sir Richard says, but the totalisator, as worked in India, is not a success. There are totalisators at the Bombay race meetings, but 29 out of every 30 men who wish to have "something on" would prefer to make a transaction with Mr. Beatty or Mr. Self rather than with the automaton who lays the odds. Moreover, there are few, if any, race-horses owned by the bookmakers in Bombay, and there is less impurity in betting in India than in other countries. Of course, everybody knows that horses are often "out for an airing," or have taken a good drink before the parade in the paddock, and are not intended to try to win, and we believe that at the end of last racing season several owners were called before the stewards to explain the in and out form of their animals.

A MADRAS contemporary, which reproduces some remarkable figures from the "Cri de Paris," provides a pleasing set of questions in simple arithmetic. Our contemporary says:—"The heaviest ruler in Europe is Carlos of Portugal, who weighs exactly 92 kilogrammes. The second in heaviness is Ferdinand of Bulgaria, with 87 and a half; the third is Oscar of Sweden, whose weight is 80. Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany weighs nearly 80 kilogrammes, Kaiser Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary 70, and Leopold of Belgium 65. The Russian Czar is very light: he only weighs 55 kilogrammes. Queen Victoria has lost 7 kilogrammes during the last two years, as a consequence not of her great age, but of her strict attention to a special diet. The little Queen of Holland weighs 78 kilogrammes, and the still smaller King of Spain only 45. President Loubet weighs 82 kilogrammes." In order that these figures may be duly appreciated the Madras paper adds: "A kilogramme, we may mention, is equal to 22 lbs." Thus it will be seen that, according to our contemporary, the little Queen of Holland, in avoirdupois, must be over one hundred and twenty-two stone, quite a nice lady-like weight. Expressed in hundredweights her Majesty's weight would be something over fifteen, while Carlos of Portugal would weigh a few pounds short of a ton. The remainder of the calculations we leave to schoolboys. Had our contemporary endeavoured to give the exact equivalent 2·204 lbs. to the kilogramme, and missed out the decimal point, as he has in his attempt to curtail it, a royal action for libel might have followed.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. C. MICHIE-SMITH writes from the Observatory, Kodaikanal:—"The destructive earthquakes reported by last mail from Caracas, in Venezuela, on the 29th and 30th ultimo, are clearly recorded on the seismograms taken here with Milne's horizontal pendulum."

THE accurate statistics of plague in the village of Darman in the Gurdaspur district are 47 cases with 27 deaths. The latest fresh case occurred on the 18th instant.

AN additional 130 men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Ferozepore proceed to Karachi for change of air. The remainder of the sick wing proceed to Jullundur for change.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University, to be held on Friday next, it will be proposed that Dr. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, shall receive the Degree of Doctor of Literature at the next Convocation.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd November 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 3,364 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 49,369 in the earnings.

CAPTAIN C. H. JAMES, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Umballa, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, to the medical charge of the young Chief of Patiala, relieving Rai Bahadur Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India in the Public Works Department grants special increments for approved service to Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, in Indian Telegraph Department, and amends the rules as follows:—(1) An increment of Rs. 50 may be given by the Director-General of Telegraphs to two-thirds of the Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, of more than five years' continuous service in the grade, provided it is not granted to men who have been less than one year in receipt of the maximum pay of the grade; (2) a second increment of Rs. 50 to two-thirds of the officers in the 1st grade of Sub-Assistant Superintendents having more than ten years' continuous service in that grade, provided it is not granted to men who have been less than six years continuously in receipt of the maximum pay of the grade; (3) these increments are intended as a recognition of exceptionally good service, and should be given only on special recommendations to the Director-General of Telegraphs in each case: they cannot be claimed, and are not to be given on account of long service alone.

JACKO, the C.I.V. monkey, is sure to have a pleasant time of it at the Armoury House when the Honourable Artillery Company, with the Prince of Wales in the chair, do honour to the members of the corps who have returned from South Africa. Many will think it a pity that the perky, chattering little creature should have been consigned to "quarters" in the great building off Finsbury Square at her than in the Zoo, where he might have been the darling of the public long after his whilom masters have been disbanded. But such is the decision of the regimental authorities. His life may be long or short under the new conditions, but it seems almost worth while that an attempt should be made to place on permanent record some of the pranks he played whilst the stern game of war went on around him. Jacko was picked up by the C.I.V. on their outward journey at St. Vincent, and went with them right through the campaign, proudly sitting for the most part on the khaki-coloured gun, as the Londoners saw him on Monday.

THE improvement of the defences of the Border Military Police posts at Sambullub, Jalgali and Panjgali in the Hazara district has been sanctioned. The construction of a post at Kathaigali has also been sanctioned.

THE polo team of the 15th Hussars were playing at Lucknow on Friday last when Mr. A. Courage fell and has sustained a bad sprained ankle. This accident will prevent the regiment from playing their full team tournament next week.

THE Bengal Dooars Railway Company's new extension, from Barnes junction to Baura, was opened with a speed restriction of twelve miles an hour, practically a steam-tramway speed. This has now been increased to fifteen miles an hour, and the restriction to daylight running only has, at the same time been removed.

IN spite of the chaos prevailing in China the opium revenue is managing to do remarkably well. According to the latest returns, which include the Bengal sales to date and the Bombay realisations up to the end of October, the total revenue since the beginning of the financial year comes to near 485 lakhs, which is no less than 50 3-4 lakhs in excess of the estimates of last March.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—One of the first things that Mr. Brodrick will, as Secretary for War, ask the House of Commons to agree to is the addition of 75 new batteries of quick-firing guns (470 guns altogether) to the Royal Artillery.

THE Venice-Vienna express, consisting of three sleeping cars and six other carriages, dashed at Conegliа station into a local train which was about to start for Vittorio. The mistake was due to a pointsman's error. About fifteen of the passengers in the express were injured. The engine of the local train was wrecked, while much damage was done to other rolling stock and the permanent way. Traffic was resumed the next day. There were no English among the injured.

KOFFYFONTEIN, which relieved early this month, is a village lying to the north-west of Fauresmith on the road to Kimberley, and is situated on a diamond mine, where a considerable number of diggers find employment. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of over 600 feet, and good blue ground has been proved throughout. The nearest railway station is Jagersfontein Road, seventy miles distant. Koffyfontein is in the Division of Fauresmith, and has a fair sprinkling of English among its inhabitants.

FOR the destruction of noxious animals other than rabbits in New South Wales the amount paid by stockowners in 1898 was £28,911. The number of kangaroos destroyed during the year was 13,827; of wallabies, 570,175; kangaroo rats, 86,758; wombats, 170; bandicoots, 366; pademelons, 37,797; wild pigs, 15,439; hares, 442,319; native dogs, 12,000; opossums, 75,230; eagle-hawks, 4,688; crows, 66,335; emus, 288; and foxes, 358. The loss of stock from native dogs is reported to have been 185,635. sheep, valued at £42,246; while the loss from tame dogs is returned at 74,344 sheep, valued at £19,238.

THE report on trade and commerce with Khorassan in 1899-1900, shows an increase in the imports from India of £18,771 over the previous year's figures, and the imports from Russian territory increased by £15,385. There was a satisfactory increase in the imports from India of both black and green teas. The custom of drinking tea is on the increase in Khorassan. Imports of indigo decreased, and those of coffee increased. There was a great increase in the imports of Russian sugar into Meshed, owing to the bounties granted by Russia.

APPARENTLY the result of making over the cooking in British regiments to the men themselves has not been universally satisfactory to those principally concerned, observes the "Pioneer." In one regiment in which the experiment has been lately started, a correspondent from the ranks writes emphatically. "The men have not had a good substantial meal since the new system was introduced. I remember reading a piece of information to the effect that a soldier in India was pampered. I would like the man that volunteered the information to try this for a couple of months, and then hear his opinion." However, the new scheme is only in the experimental stage, and at the end of four months—though four months of semi-starvation is serious enough—if the regimental cooks have not improved in the meantime, we may suppose that the way will be open to the return of the native "chefs."

WHILE there is no reason to apprehend that the present successful run of "A Debt of Honour" at the St. James's Theatre will come to a speedy termination, Mr. George Alexander has now definitely decided on its successor. Mr. Haddon Chambers has been mentioned in certain quarters as the possible author, but this is quite incorrect, as his name in connection with the matter has never been under the consideration of the management. The piece selected is by Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), and is entitled "The Wisdom of the Wise." Mrs. Craigie has taken her sub-title from the Spanish proverb, "The Wise want Love, and those who Love want Wisdom." It is a comedy of modern life, "only a little one," as the authoress puts it, and is designed to show how "great grief springs from little things." All the storm and stress which rack the little family, as is clearly shown and cleverly developed in the piece, is the result of a simple family quarrel.

JOHANNA BOTHA was charged at Westminster Police Court, on the 30th ultimo, with disorderly conduct, and was remanded for a few hours that enquiries might be made about her. She stated that she was the wife of Commandant Philip Botha, now fighting in South Africa, and that she was destitute. The Magistrate, later in the day, said he had received a letter from the Dutch Consul to the effect that the woman had been sent back to Holland several times. The prisoner had asserted that she was the wife of a well-known man, and that might be so, but the fact remained that she was in this country and destitute. The Consul was prepared to send her back to Holland, or she could go to the Workhouse. The accused emphatically refused the latter alternative, and expressed a preference for South Africa. She was remanded in order that she might be seen by a doctor.

EVERYBODY knows that ex-President Kruger is an expert theologian, but it is doubtful whether that will be any consolation to an English Bishop who finds himself mistaken for the old gentleman. The Dean of Norwich, addressing the Ipswich Social Settlement the other day, told an amusing story. Deans and Bishops, he said, were dressed very much alike, and he did not like it—there were too many buttons. An episcopal friend of his went recently to address a meeting in the East End of London, and on arriving at the corner of a dark alley he asked a number of men whether this was such and such a place. They told him it was, and the Bishop had scarcely gone down the alley when one of the men called out, "I say, Bill, here's old Kruger, and I'm blessed!—he ain't got any toursers on." The full flavour of the Dean's anecdote can only be appreciatd by those who know the Bishop—whose name we would not mention for worlds—and the cordiality of his friendship with Dean Defroy.

NEW YORK fires are generally on a large scale. The latest, which

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKING.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Reuter (Peking) states that the Ministers have definitely agreed to preliminary terms of the peace treaty and only await the approval of their Governments, whereupon direct negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries will begin.

It is believed that the main points substantially agree with M. Delcasse's Note issued at the beginning of October.

A "Times'" telegram from Shanghai states that America refuses to join in the demand for the death-penalty for those connected with the massacres.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Berlin states that Russia and Japan, supported by America, have an objection to extreme measures and that there is every reason to believe that the other Powers will acquiesce.

The New York press publishes a statement that the German Ambassador is dwelling on the anxiety of Germany to preserve the concert.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RETURN OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

MR. KRUGER IN PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Lumsden's Horse have left Pretoria homeward bound. Their total casualties have been twenty-three. Their record is altogether an excellent one. They have been twice thanked in despatches and also personally by Lord Roberts, General French and others.

Many have accepted civil employ in South Africa, twenty have been granted commissions in the Army, one in the Navy and three in the Police.

Mr. Kruger spent the Sunday indoors.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The following casualties are reported:—26th October—Veterinary Department, severely injured accidentally, Lieutenant W. Franklin; 6th November—2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, slightly wounded, Major Austen; 10th November, 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, slightly injured accidentally, Lieutenant Gibbs; 13th November—2nd Welsh Regiment, died suddenly, Captain Hawkes; and 16th November—Imperial Yeomanry, severely wounded, Lieutenant C. Grant.

THE TSAR'S ILLNESS.

The Tsar is proceeding satisfactorily, although his temperature rose on Saturday afternoon to 103½.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Five Russian military instructors have left Odessa for Abyssinia and four more are to follow.

RISING AGAINST THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

The Somalis of Jubaland have risen against the British East African Government.

Sub-Commissioner Jenner from Kismayu, who is on tour inland, is believed to be in danger.

Colonels Jernan and Hatch with all available troops and also men from H. M. S. Magicienne have left Mombassa for Kismayu.

NIGERIA AFFAIRS.

Kumar Kundirsing of Tajpur has arrived at Plymouth from Nigeria and returns by way of India to raise a force of 150 men for service in Nigeria.

LEAVE FOR OFFICERS.

All officers returning from South Africa have received sixty-one days' leave.

MR. WYNDHAM IN IRELAND.

Mr. Wyndham, who has returned from a tour in the congested districts of Western Ireland, speaking in Dublin, expressed his appreciation of his visit and paid a high tribute to the gallantry of Irish soldiers.

THE MARSEILLES DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A "Times'" telegram from Marseilles states that no prosecution has been instituted against the Anglo-Indians who embarked on the steamer Rome, escorted by police. The incident is now considered as closed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness has prevailed at Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, Bethesda. A contractor, whom the quarryman allege, took certain contracts at the quarry whereby they were deprived of a just wage, was forcibly ejected from the quarry by the quarrymen. He returned to his work, and was subjected to a hostile demonstration, being mobbed out of the quarry, and followed home by a crowd of about 200 quarrymen. An overlooker, named Thomas Pierce, was also badly assaulted. If the identity of the men who committed the assault is discovered, they will be prosecuted by the management of the quarry.

IT is rumoured that the Mahsud jirga have decided to pay the fine imposed on the tribe, and that it shall be paid according to tribal shares and tribal custom. Meanwhile, however, the blockade, for which all preparations are complete, will be instituted and will begin on December 1st. The blockade line will be about 200 miles long. We believe that the Mahsuds are really thinking of paying up, but the process will take some time, and they are certain to have a good taste of the blockade first, which will do the tribe good. There has been heavy rain in Waziristan, and if that is the prelude of an early and severe winter, it will materially accentuate the effect of a blockade.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Nov. 26.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. James and suite, left Khairpur this morning by a special train for Sukkur. The Mir gave the party a cordial send-off. Their Excellencies were met by the local officials and principal residents at Sukkur station, the Railway Volunteers furnishing a guard-of-honour. The roads presented a gala appearance. After breakfast his Excellency received a few visitors, the chief of whom were Mir Rustom Khan, Mir Ali Madad and the Pir of Rohri. In the evening their Excellencies drove round the town, seeing the water-works at the mouth of the Sukkur canal and the forts. They then proceeded for a short sail down the river. At 8 p.m., their Excellencies entertained a small party at dinner, which was followed by a reception, which was well-attended. Their Excellencies' camp is pitched in the old Residency compound, facing the river and at a short distance from the Lansdowne Bridge.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN JOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Ebrahim, a distinguished jockey on the Indian Turf, died at Byculla, on Sunday, from an attack of pneumonia, an ailment from which he was suffering for the last two months. Deceased was far from well at the last Poona Race Meeting and had been advised to lie up. This advice he appears to have been unable to heed from his numerous engagements. Deceased's life was despaired of for the last ten days in spite of assistance tendered by four doctors. He intended going to Arabia for a change. Deceased rode most successfully during the last eleven years, eight of which were spent in Ally Bin Ameer's Stables and three in Aga Khan's. He came into prominence when he rode the Turkish Flag about seven years ago and won several events. He won the Madras Governor's Cup three times, the Bombay Governor's Cup three times, the Nizam's Cup three times, the Hyderabad Gold Cup twice, the Bangalore Cup twice, and besides innumerable other races on various horses. He won last the Governor's Cup on Evensong and his last win was on Greyleg at the last Poona meeting. The only race he failed to annex was the Viceroy's Cup, though he ran second for it on Keenan in 1898. The deceased was about thirty years of age and his death will be regretted by all connected with Indian Turf.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

A few cases of plague occurred at Lanowli recently.

DEATH OF THE RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that his Highness Sir Mansingbji Ranmalsingbji, K. C. S. I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, in Kathiawar, died on Sunday, the 18th instant. The late Chief was born on January 11, 1837, and succeeded to the "gadi" on the death of his father, his late Highness the Raj Saheb Ranmalsingbji, K. C. S. I., on the 28th October, 1869. The occupant of the Dhrangadhra "gadi" is the head of the Jhala Rajputs, and the Chief of this family has consequently long held the title of Raj Saheb, while the title of "Maharana" is commonly used by the Jhala clansmen of their Chief, and it is also commonly used as the vernacular equivalent of "His Highness," the title conferred by the Queen-Empress. The Jhala Rajputs are said to have entered Kathiawar from Sind in the 8th century A. D., and the founder of this dynasty is stated to have been Harapal Devji, who obtained from the Solakhi Rajput Chief of Patan the grant of the district, subsequently known as Jhalawar in Kathiawar. It may be noted that the State of Jhalawar in Rajputana was founded in the beginning of the 18th century A. D. by Jhala emigrants from Kathiawar, his Highness's ancestors—from whom also descend the Chiefs of Wankaner, Limri, Wadhwan, Chura, Sayla and Than Lakhtar—were settled first at Patri in Ahmedabad, then at Halwad in Kathiawar, and finally at Dhrangadhra, Sir Mansinghji was distinguished for the enlightened character of his administration, especially in the matter of public instruction and internal communications. He established an efficient girls' school at Dhrangadhra and many good schools throughout the State, and constructed many good roads and other public works. To commemorate the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870 his Highness contributed a large sum towards the erection of a dharmsala at Rajkot, and his loyalty was still more conspicuously displayed on the occasion of the landing of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Bombay in 1875, which was celebrated by the erection and endowment of the Albert Edward Hospital at Dhrangadhra. His Highness was prevented by serious illness from attending the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, but he was on that occasion created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the addition of four guns to his salute as a personal distinction. When he was presented with the insignia of the Star of India, at the same time as his Highness the Jam of Nawanagar, the Political Agent, speaking for the Government, said: "His Highness the Rajah Saheb of Dhrangadhra commands respect as the head, both of the Jhala tribe and of a ruling house second to none in domestic virtue. He now accedes to the honours enjoyed by his father, Sir Ranmalsingbji, the worthy son of a worthy sire. The decorations granted to these Princes are the natural ornaments of exalted hereditary rank." The late Chief who was sixty-three years of age is succeeded by his grandson, the son of the late Rajkumar Jaswantsinghji, who died in 1879.

DEATH OF AN OLD BOMBAY DOCK-MASTER.

INFORMATION has been received of the death early yesterday morning at Panchgani, of Mr. J. F. Walke, well-known for many years in Bombay as Dock-Master of the Prince's and Victoria Docks. Coming out to India originally in 1857 as second officer of one of Messrs. Green and Company's ships he subsequently joined the Indian Marine. Later on he was appointed a pilot in Bombay under the Harbour and Pilotage Board of the East India Company, subsequently continuing his service under the Government of India and being appointed to the establishment of the Bombay Port Trust. As a pilot and dock superintendent his service extended over a period of forty-two years. He retired in February, 1899, on superannuation and was granted a special pension in consideration of his long and valuable services. Mr. Walke possessed estates at Panchgani and on leaving the Port Trust service went to live at Panchgani. Out of respect for his memory flags were yesterday hoisted half-mast at the Port Trust Offices.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE season will open on Thursday morning next, the 29th instant, the first meet being as usual fixed for the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz. The subsequent meets will be as follows:—Dec. 2, Shahar Hill; Dec. 6, Rifle Butts; Dec. 9, Parla; Dec. 13, Santa Cruz; and Dec. 16, Wankola.

DEATH OF M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

INTELLIGENCE by wire was received in Bombay yesterday, of the death in London, on Saturday last, of Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Bhownuggree, son of Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M. P. The deceased was 26 years of age and a bachelor, and left Bombay by the English mail steamer, on the 3rd instant, with the intention of staying in England for a short time for the benefit of his health. He reached England on Friday last, but died on the following day. He was educated at Wilson College, Bombay, and having passed his Matriculation, went to England to prosecute his studies there. He passed his B. A. Examination at Oxford University, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1898. A year later he came to this country and joined the Bombay Bar. Very general sympathy will be felt with Sir. M. M Bhownuggree in his bereavement.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CUB-HUNTING NOTES.

LORD DURHAM AND AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE opening meets of a good many hunts were held last week, but in the Shires cub-hunting was still the order, and the regular season was not inaugurated until Monday. The conditions have undergone a material change for the better in the course of the past fortnight. Rain has fallen persistently, if never very heavily; the going is now reasonably soft, and men feel justified in riding to hounds so far as their hunters' legs are concerned. But the hedges are still exceedingly blind for the time of year, and the ditch "towards" you is scarcely discernible amid the tangle of long grass, rendering the crossing of a country somewhat more hazardous than it will be in another month, when frosty nights have nipped the stalks and cleared away the foliage. Hunting men are naturally wondering what the fates have in store for them in the way of winter.

Lord Chesham has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Coventry as Master of the Queen's Buckhounds, and the selection should meet with general approval. Lord Chesham belongs to the heavy-weight division, and is a fine horseman especially well known with the Grafton. A courteous gentleman and a leader of men withal, he is popular with all classes of the community, and will be sure to rule the fortunes of the Buckhounds with a firm and judicious hand. It will be remembered that Lord Chesham was mainly instrumental in organising the Imperial Yeomanry, of which corps he is in chief command and with which he is now serving at the front. We may be sure that he has borne his full share of the risks and hardships of a particularly arduous campaign, in which also Lady Chesham and her daughter have taken part by nursing the sick and wounded. Reading of these gallant, unselfish actions, one feels that the British aristocracy, so often maligned, is still worthy of its ancient traditions. In the meantime Lord Churchill will officiate as Master of the Buckhounds.

Close upon the opening of the hunting season comes the shooting of the coverts, and the mind of many a master of hounds is exercised by the necessity to consider the pheasants. Most rigorous should the M. F. H. be in respecting the wishes of game preservers, and when hounds are running and threaten to enter woodlands that have not yet been shot, they should be stopped remorselessly however tantalising the process may be. And, for their part, shooting men should not be over strict in excluding hounds from their preserves. Provided a covert is not drawn within a fortnight of the "shoot," little harm can result from the visitation of the pack. Here is a case in point. An ex-master of hounds who is also a fine all-round sportsman and a crack shot with the gun told me that some years ago a wood of his that was noted for holding hares was drawn by foxhounds only three days before he had arranged to shoot it. Yet the bag, both as regards fur and feather, showed no decrease as compared with previous years.

There was a big gathering at Marbury Hall on Saturday to meet Lord Enniskillen and the North Cheshire hounds, and although scent was not exactly brilliant the field had no reason to complain of the sport provided for them. A fox roused in Dog Kennel Wood took a line towards Pickmere, but the difficulties of a poor scent were increased by a wire-bound district, and in the event the pursuit had to be given up. A fox was at home in Marbury Wood, and, getting well away, hounds hunted him in capital style as far as Grimsditch, where they killed. Shooting considerations interfered with the pursuit of a fox roused in the last-mentioned covert, but there was some compensation in rather a slow hunting run from Coblers' Gorse. The last meet of the Quorn for cub-hunting was held at Thorpe Trussels on Friday, when the field included the Master and Mrs. Burns-Hartopp, Lady Angela Forbes, Elizabeth, Countess of Wilton, Lord Manners, Mr. Bertie Sherriffe, Lady Hartopp, the Duchess of Newcastle, and Major and the Hon. Mrs. Candy. A dismal white fog obscured the landscape when hounds reached the trystingplace, and it interfered more or less with the proceeding throughout the day, preventing the field from keeping on terms with the pack. There was a good scent, and, finding at Thorpe Trussels, hounds ran at score across the wide pastures of the Ashby Folville Valley. It was a brisk gallop so long as it lasted, which was for no great lenght of time, the fox effecting its escape. Another was forthcoming at Ashby Pastures, and hounds fairly raced this customer over a fine line of country past Gaddesby and Brooksby to the vicinity of Cream Gorse. Other sport followed, for which my correspondent was unable to await, and so the cub-hunting season was brought to a satisfactory termination.

IT is to be hoped that the Jockey Club will not allow the questions raised in their letters by Lord Durham and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild to remain unsettled, as there ought to be no difficulty in ascertaining whether the charges which they raise are true or false. If they are true, the jockeys who have offended should be ruthlessly punished; while, if they are not true, the sooner their characters are cleared the fairer it will be. But what neither Lord Durham nor Mr. Leopold Rothschild seems to realise is that no good purpose is served by "writing to the papers," and taking the public into their confidence as to the state of the Turf; for the Jockey Club, to which they both belong, is a self-elected and irresponsible body, and if any member of the Club has reason to think that matters are not being conducted as they should be by the stewards, he has only to get some of his colleagues to join with him in demanding a general meeting, the powers of which are unlimited and practically unquestioned. This need not, moreover, be regarded as an act of hostility towards the stewards, for, supposing that Lord Durham or any other member had some strong evidence to bring forward against any individual owner, trainer, or jockey, his hands would be much strengthened in dealing with the case if he were backed up by a plenary gathering of his colleagues. So far Lord Durham cannot be said to have driven his charges home, for the stewards have investigated the running of Clarehaven and Spectrum at Newmarket in the summer and have found nothing wrong about it, although this was a case upon which he laid great stress in his letter to the "Times."

It does not, of course, follow that because the trainer of these two horses is proclaimed innocent of any misdoing the American jockeys have never done anything wrong; but it is the bounden duty of their accusers to bring forward clear evidence in proof of the allegations which they have made, for at present they are very much in the position of the statesman who was reproached with chalking up "No Popery" on the wall and then running away. It is all very well to write about the American jockeys in so many cases disobeying orders at the post and riding recklessly; but, admitting that they are worse offenders in this respect than some of their English comrades, this is a very different and less serious indictment than is involved in the charge of "pulling" horses, for what they are reproached with is being too anxious to win, not to lose. Lord Durham would certainly seem to be in a measure influenced by prejudice against Sloan, as he finds fault with him for buying yearlings at Doncaster on behalf of one of his employers, although it is a frequent practice for trainers, jockeys, and others to make such purchases; and there is something very inconsistent about Mr. Leopold Rothschild complaining that while English jockeys bet "on the sly," American jockeys break the rule in the full light of day. Offence for offence, it is surely better that it should be committed openly, as it enables the stewards to take action; while open betting is far less likely to bring about fraud than when jockeys bet secretly. Among the other random accusations made against the Americans who have come over to England and have attained so much success, perhaps the most absurd is that which relates to "doping," which would appear to be the slang for administering a stimulant to a horse before the race in order that he may put forth his maximum of speed and endurance. This stimulant, which in England has hitherto been either a powder or a bottle of port or whisky, is, it appears, administered in the States in the form of a subcutaneous injection, but the result aimed at is in each case the same; and as no rule has been passed in this country to prohibit the practice, it is perfectly within the right of every owner to try and impart this "Dutch courage" to his horse, though if the Jockey Club were to pass a rule making it illegal the situation would be altogether different. But here again it is not of any use to appeal to the public through the press for support, as the only way in which Lord Durham, Mr. Leopold Rothschild, and those who think with them can secure their ends is by getting the Jockey Club to adopt their views.

Especial care seems to have been taken by the A. A. A. in regard to the passing of the performance of C. Bennett over three-quarters of a mile at Paddington track on September 22, when, it will be remembered, he accomplished the time of 3 min. 10 4-5sec. for the distance, thus beating the previous best, made by A. Nelson at Reading last year. The track has been measured, and found to be rather over than under the stated distance, and there seems no further reason, therefore, why the feat should not pass into the A. A. A. books as a record. Since his defeat by Tysoe, Bennett, has decided to take a couple of months' rest, and will not be seen out in competition again until February next, when he will in all probability defend his title of Southern Counties' Cross-Country Champion, and later endeavour once again to win the "National."

On November 10 Oxford University meet Thames Hare and Hounds at Oxford, and for the first time this season some line may be got as to the form of the Dark Blues' team. The parent body are taking down a strong combination, and will probably have much the best of matters at the finish. The Light Blues run a freshmen's and trial race on the same day, and on the 17th of this month visit Croydon, to carry out a fixture with the South London Harriers. A good entry has been received by the Finchley Harriers for their open steeplechase over five miles, due to take place to-morrow at Neasden, and for which six prizes have been offered, the three special prizes assuring a good race, and given fine weather a pleasant afternoon may be spent.

For some time past there has been much discussion among the clubs as to whether or not the Junior Championship should be abandoned, and feeling on the matter has been very strong in some quarters. Notwithstanding the energetic protest of some of the junior clubs, however, the event under notice has been cancelled, and but one Southern Counties race will be held, which is perhaps as well, as the junior clubs seem to be sufficiently catered for by the North and South of the Thames organizations. The S.C.C.C.A. may be lossers through this action from many clubs not becoming affiliated, but they will undoubtedly more than recover this loss by the decrease in the cost of the annual contest.

Despite the dull and boisterous weather at Cambridge there was a large attendance to witness the second round of heats of the coxswainless fours, the meeting of the holders and First Trinity and Third Trinity being looked forward to with much interest. Among the Old Blues present were R. B. Etherington-Smith, T. J. G. Duncanson, R. H. Saderson, and C. J. M. Adie. The crews had to row against a strong wind, which considerably bothered them. Trinity Hall easily defeated Christ's by eighty yards. Francillon and Atchison rowed well in the losing boat. Then came the struggle between First Trinity and Third Trinity. The crews were on even terms at the Red Grind, but in Long Reach Third Trinity gained, and had an advantage of twenty yards at the Railway Bridge. Amid much excitement, First Trinity then took a bad course, and, colliding with the bank at the Pike and Eel, they stopped, leaving Third Trinity to win easily. This mishap did not affect the result of the race. Mr. Bushe-Fox officiated as judge. The final heat will be rowed on Nov. 10, between Trinity Hall and Third Trinity. At Oxford the Trial Eight crews experienced miserable weather on November 8th. A high wind prevailed, and although causing a lot of unpleasantness, it was not without its advantages, as a little rough weather would doubtless improve the men's watermanship. The afternoon's work was rendered interesting from the fact that F. Q. J. Hantley, (University), who stroked the Leander crew at Henley, was installed at the stroke thwart in No. 1 crew, to the exclusion of Sedgwick, who was transferred to a similar position in No. 2. Several other changes were also made. The crews were out twice, and for the first time Mr. G. C. Bourne undertook a share of the coaching with the president, Mr. Warre.

At this time of year the doings of the University teams constitute, in the non-existence of other important golf, the centre on which public interest is focussed. Both sides have now been seen in matches against other clubs, and it must be confessed that on present form, Oxford appear not only certain to win the inter 'Varsity contest but more than likely to improve on their record victory of sixty-nine holes to nil at Sandwich last March. The defeat of Cambridge at Great Yarmouth on Wednesday, following so quickly on Oxford's brilliant victory over the powerful Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, was naturally disappointing to supporters of the Cantabs. But it had a bright side. In 1898 the Light Blues were beaten in this fixture by eighteen holes; in 1899 they lost by eight holes; on the latest occasion they finished only one hole down. Yarmouth's strength in the three contests was practically uniform; therefore, golf at Cambridge would appear to be improving, although not at the remarkable rate as at Oxford.

The Dark Blues must have surprised themselves by their 33 holes to 13 victory over the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. It has been suggested that the society had a weak "tail," but it should be remembered that the Oxonians did not win the match with their last few men. They were victorious all along the line. The first four players scored 5 holes to nil and the first eight 16 to 10. Considering the nature of the opposition, which consisted of Messrs. T. Mansfield Hunter, H. C. Ellis, B. Darwin, J. L. Low, H. M. Braybrooke, E. C. Lee, S. L. McEwan, and A. C. M. Croome, such a performance was indeed remarkable. Next Saturday Oxford play their only match of the term in the London district. They pay a visit to the Mid-Surrey Club, at Old Deer Park, Richmond, and although the homesters, with the assistance of Messrs. J. R. Gardiner, S. H. Fry, D. Stanley Froy, J. S. Worthington, and other good players, ought to make a good show, they can scarcely expect to win.

DYNAMOS AND THE TARIFF.

A CUSTOMS Circular (No. XVII of 1900) replying to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, reads:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3,974, S.R., dated the 7th August, 1900, asking for an authoritative ruling as to how dynamos, accumulators, motors and electric fans should be treated for tariff purposes.

In reply, I am to say that these articles should be treated as "machinery," and as such exempted from import duty under No. 14 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, read with the notification in this department, No. 3,192, S.R., dated the 12th July, 1899. Some of these articles if very small and intended merely for use in laboratories might, perhaps, be fairly regarded as "appliances," but it would be difficult to draw the line between the two classes, and the Government of India consider that it will be better to treat them all as "machinery."

I am to add that this ruling applies only to the articles named. Electric lights and cables should continue to be treated as "appliances" and be liable to import duty under No. 49 of schedule IV.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writes under date the 22nd instant:—The weather is peculiar this side now-a-days, there being a difference of about 15° in the temperature between the day and the night. The plague is still raging in Bhownagar. Twice it had made its appearance and disappeared after a short duration, but this time it looks as if this demon of disease has come to stay with us for some time.—From Amreli it is reported that a fever is prevalent, the feature of which is that the throat of the person attacked gets chocked up so that even medicine cannot be swallowed and the patient dies in a few hours.—A dead body of a girl was found floating from Gangajatea Talao, three days ago.—The Ital Saheb of Dhrangadhra died on Sunday last. His grandson has succeeded to his throne.—A large consignment of bajra is pouring into Kathiawar from Rewari.—Full administrative power has been conferred upon the Rana of Porbandar from the 21st instant.

MADRAS SHOOTING GROUNDS.

THE snipe season, such as it is, writes a local correspondent is in full swing, but it has so far been a very poor one, no doubt owing to the scanty monsoon. As a rule, we in Madras rather pride ourselves upon our snipe grounds, and it must be still remembered by many residents how delighted the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale was with the sport he obtained in the Chingleput District—Kotatur North, the first station beyond Chingleput on the main South Indian line, affording the *creme de la creme*. Upon that occasion the ground was no doubt to a certain extent let alone, and, so to speak, preserved for the Duke, but even in the ordinary way snipe shooting round Madras in an average season is decidedly good. I got 25 couple near Vandalur when shooting alone upon a certain occasion last season, and this was simply taking pot luck, as it were, no previous arrangements having been made. Of course all Madras sportsmen are well aware that this was a mere bagatelle, 60 and 80 couple having before now been obtained by a single gun. Can there be any pleasanter way of spending a few days' holiday and affording rest to a possibly over-worked brain than by either pitching a tent or taking advantage of a convenient dawk bungalow and waging war upon wild-fowl, especially if one happens to be in a District where their terrestrial relations at times afford a welcome change in the programme? Duck shooting is a sport by itself, and when not pursued from a boat or with an 8 or 10 bore is not as a rule productive of large bags unless indeed the birds are very numerous and have not been shot at,—but even in this case they soon become shy, and keep carefully beyond the range of an ordinary game gun. In small tanks in which the reeds grow fairly high, and which are shallow enough for wading operations to be carried on, the 12 bore may claim a fair number of victims, but on large expanses of open water that weapon has small chance of success, unless the birds are in the habit of feeding in the adjacent paddy fields, when sport may be obtained at dusk and daybreak. The height at which a duck is flying is very deceptive, as he is a big bird and "spreads" himself very much in his flight, appearing in consequence to be much nearer than he really is, and many cartridges are wasted at really impossible birds. Duck shooting on tanks has this advantage, the game is, as a rule, in full view of the sportsman for a considerable time, and this greatly sustains the interest in the sport.

Various dodges have been tried to approach shy birds on large tanks. I did some successful duck and teal shooting at a place rejoicing in the euphonious name of Muguthkhan Hubli, near Belgaum, in the following manner. The tank to be worked was three or four miles in circumference, and no boats were available. But a considerable amount of sugar cane was grown in the neighbourhood, and large iron boiling tins were to be found in most of the villages. These were capable of sustaining the weight of several persons, but were the craziest of craft, being comparatively wide at the top, and tapering to a very small bottom—in fact, they resembled an inverted cone with the apex cut off. They were moreover awful things to propel in any given direction, being quite circular, and they would spin like a top at a single stroke of the paddle. Nevertheless, from one of them many duck were accounted for, and the oracle (or oracle!) was worked in this wise. Fairly thick bushes were secured all round the upper edge of the tin, and at one place a sort of rowlock was fixed, through which a paddle was quietly worked by the ordinary method used to propel a boat by a single scull from the stern. The sportsman, with two guns, crouched at the bottom of this primitive craft, and was gradually edged towards the flock of duck by a single native. When the apparently floating bushes had approached sufficiently near, the contents of two barrels were sent into the flock on the water, and the shooter rising rapidly (but cautiously, or a ducking might result) could generally drop another bird or two with his second gun as the flock rose.

Round about Madras the amount of duck shooting obtainable depends to a great extent upon the strength of the monsoon. The birds are also difficult to approach, being very shy owing to the prevalence of shikaris, native and European, and the fact that the tanks are as a rule deficient of those high reeds which are so useful in getting near to wild fowl. Shovellers and teal may be picked up during a day's snipe shooting, especially if there has been recent rain, or there is much water in the paddy, but this, of course, is only casual duck shooting and not the organised pursuit of the birds. There are, however, two tanks within fairly easy reach of Madras which almost invariably produce duck and teal, but upon neither are boats available. Upon the Chingleput tank, along which the South Indian Railway runs for a couple of miles, dozens of teal and a few duck may often be seen from the train. The second and larger tank is at Madurantakam some 30 miles from Madras on the same railway. This tank is about seven miles round and irrigates most of the surrounding country which furnishes very fair snipe shooting as changes in programme. A hospitable Wesleyan padre, who used to occupy the comfortable Mission bungalow at this station often invited me to put up with him in the event of a shooting excursion. For a short time he kept a boat on the lake but discovered that the local youth considered her public property, and he therefore gave up doing so. It would be worth while for any sportsman who had a few days to spare and wanted an inexpensive and pleasant holiday to take down a collapsible boat—which no doubt could be easily borrowed or hired—and to spend his short holiday in "doing" these tanks. The boat would be a necessity, for apart from the difficulty in getting at the birds otherwise, natives do not care about wading far into either tank, small alligators being undoubtedly present in the Madurantakam tank and they are said to exist in the Chingleput tank also. Enquiries should, of course, be made as to whether the birds have arrived in order to save disappointment, and if Madurantakam is visited a tent would be necessary. At Chingleput there is a bungalow, although it is some distance from the tank. Avadi and Kalambattur, on the Madras line, are also good draws at times, but the birds do not appear to make so long a stay there as in the districts above mentioned. Very large bags would not be probable even at these, but if proper arrangements were made, and a little trouble taken, an interesting trip would most likely result, and fair sport should be obtainable, especially as there seems more prospect of rain now.

THE E. I. R. AND THE COAL TRADE.

FRESH COMPLAINTS.

THE report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Indian Mining Association held on the 19th instant records letters of complaint made by the agents of two coal companies of difficulties again being experienced by colliery owners regarding waggon supplies on the East Indian Railway. The deficiency in the supply has once more become serious, and the Committee were asked to take immediate action with a view to some improvement being effected. The Committee decided to address an urgent representation to the Agent of the East Indian Railway. They failed to understand why shortage should occur at the present time, when the traffic in grain to the famine districts has almost if not entirely ceased, and the great crops of wheat and other seeds produced in Northern India are not yet been harvested. They agreed to ask if the railway authorities could inform them the cause of the deficiency, and also if a forecast of the probable supply available for the coal trade for the next six months could be furnished them. It would be of advantage if the latter request could be complied with, for both coal owners and shippers would have some idea of the extent to which their requirements would be met and arrange accordingly. The Committee recognised the necessity for prompt and vigorous action being taken in the general interest, and resolved that the special attention of the Agent of the East Indian Railway should be drawn to the absolute necessity of every possible effort being made to prevent a repetition of the disastrous experiences of the past few years.

A proposal has been made for the incorporation of the Association as a public company without the addition of the word "limited" to the name under Section 26, Indian Companies Act. The proposal is under consideration.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MINTO.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto, Commander C. F. Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 17th instant to undergo the usual repairs. The Minto proceeds to Mombassa to morrow, where Sir C. Hill, British Consul-General, embarks for a tour, which will include visits to the East African coast ports. The vessel has been placed at his disposal for two months. The Minto had a fine passage throughout the voyage to Bombay.

MEN OF TWO PROFESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A contemporary of yours asks whether a man can be a lawyer as well as doctor. If he wants a list of persons who mastered two professions I refer him to a little book by Sir John Lubbock, entitled "The Use of Life," which gives at least fifteen examples. Sir W. Jones was a lawyer and linguist. In Karachi there is a barrister who is also L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. A patient, persevering, and studious man, who catches time by the forelock, can master two or more professions.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTAMJEE MANEKJI MEHRVAN.

CANTON NEWS.

AFFAIRS ON THE EAST RIVER.

SEDITIOUS PLACARDS AT SHEK LUNG.

IT is pleasant to note that the claims for the losses of the converts belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission at Shek Lung are being considered at the same time as those of the Roman Catholics. This is as it ought to be. Unfortunately this is not the case in all parts of the Province. In several instances indemnities have been paid over to Roman Catholic converts long before there has been any settlements of the claims of other missions. No blame is to be attached to the Roman Catholics for this. They are rather to be congratulated. The other day the first instalment of the Presbyterian losses was paid. It amounted to $2,000. In addition to this money payment the Tun Kun Magistrate agreed to make arrangements for the converts who were shop-keepers to at once get back to their shops, all necessary repairs being done by the officials. The District Magistrate apparently kept his word, and the converts had returned to Shek Lung to re-open their shops. The action of the Magistrate and the coming back of the converts has roused a lot of ill feeling not only against the converts but also against the Magistrate. The converts have been obliged to return to Canton. The translation of the two anonymous Placards, given below, will show how the converts and the Magistrates are regarded by the rowdy element.

The villages certain rules have made
To seize the converts and their teachers,
And all who have come back to trade
Root and branch they must be destroyed;
Fear not to stand before the braves.
Let all unite to exterminate the root (converts);
Whatever comes you will be protected,
So fear not now the many soldiers;
Completely eradicate the cause of all our woes,
Then we the blessings of Heaven shall enjoy.
Concerning the destruction of the churches,
The mandarins have sent forth their orders,
All are counselled to do their duty.
This the people must understand.
On the seventh day of the ninth moon,
Secretly peaceable people were arrested.
With false hearts the law is administered;
This business brings calamities.
The wicked mandarins following the teaching (Christianity)
They gambling dens have established,
As a means of raising funds.*
Great is the injury of the people.
If orders are not obeyed indiscriminately men are seized
They (Mandarins) do not wish to preserve the villages.
Let all superior men look into this business,
And repay the benefits of their native land.

* The monopoly of the Canton gambling shops has just been let for two million Taels—an increase of 800,000 Taels.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

The gaolers in this city are complaining that they have too much work to do, as the prisons are crowded. Whether this is true or no, an order went forth from the Acting Viceroy the other day that the number of prisoners should be at once lessened by nineteen heads. The executions took place on Saturday afternoon on a vacant piece of ground near the New Bund in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. Some of the prisoners drank the wine that was presented to them eagerly, while others refused to eat or drink. As the executioner's sword did its work on each victim, from the vast concourse of people a shout went up that was most appalling to hear even when heard at some distance from the spot. The executioner's trade has been so busy of late that the usual remuneration of half a dollar a head has been reduced to twenty-five cents, and yet there are many candidates for the job!

THE EAST RIVER.

A man from Tung Kun City reports that there is a general feeling of unrest, and although there are no actual hostilities at present, it is feared that the trouble may break out again any day. The number of soldiers on paper far exceeds those in the field. The Rebels are said to be in a very secure position. They have ingratiated themselves by their upright dealings. With the exception of guns and ammunition they have paid for all that they have got.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The other day a Chinaman practising western medicine was arrested as being implicated in the recent explosion. He was lodged in the Pun Ui Yamen. It may come out in his examination that he is a convert. He has no connection with any mission in Canton. The man named Sz who is the chief offender hitherto arrested, is said not to be more than 20 years of age. He studied science for a short time in a mission school. Only a few men are known to have escaped, which may be taken to indicate that the number in the plot was but small. It is no secret that a lot of explosives have been seized. One box containing 28 lbs. of explosives was put on board a steamer bound for Canton as ordinary cargo. It was not detected till it reached this port.

BLACKMAILING THE VICEROY.

Days ago I heard that an attempt had been made to levy blackmail on the Acting Viceroy. It seemed such an unlikely story that I did not report it at the time. It appears to be true after all. The latter was written in English and addressed in the same language.

INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS IN HOI PING.

The market town of Ch'ik Hom in the Hoi Ping District is gaining for itself an unenviable notoriety in the issue of incendiary placards. The latest is the worst. It is or professes to be the work of a council of the gentry. They allege that they have received instructions from the District Magistrate calling on the people throughout the District to immediately make arrangements for the protection of the country. A plot has been discovered to start a rebellion. In addition to the missionaries mentioned in the last placard a Hongkong official is charged with aiding and abetting the rebels (converts). Through the influence of these foreigners a reconciliation has taken place between the Hong and Sun Parties. The action of those foreigners being contrary to the Treaties, no protection will be afforded to converts. Kill any missionary you find in the country. Do not fear, we guarantee you immunity from punishment. Then follows a list of rewards. Anyone who will go to Hongkong and kill the Hongkong official will receive a reward of one thousand dollars.

Indemnities will be paid to the widows and families of braves who lose their lives in the defence of their country.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

Yesterday several more men were executed. One of these was a Ko Lao Hwui leader and a man of some note. His surname was Chu. This man was a Hunanese and was wanted by Chang Chi Tung. That Viceroy telegraphed particulars to Canton. The other day some Hunanese soldiers came across Chu in the city and arrested him. He has now paid the penalty of his principles.—"O. C. Mail."

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMASJEE and

NEW INDUSTRY AT MORMAGAO.

THE "Ultramar" of Goa, of the 10th instant, has the following leading article under the head "Good News" in reference to the coir factory being erected in Vasco da Gama by the energy and enterprise of some of our leading native merchants :—

In the midst of the discomfort in which the landed proprietor of this province finds himself for want of the seasonal north-east monsoon, which makes the position of the cocoanut plantations worse than before, as they had already deteriorated in consequence of the last drought, it is exceedingly gratifying to have to register a fact which holds out the hope of an improvement in the future. A contract has already been entered into for the construction of an edifice for the Bombay and Goa Trading Company in the New City of Vasco da Gama. The firm consists of our compatriot Mr. S. J. DeSouza and of the representatives of the millionaire, the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal—who has adorned the City of Bombay with the beautiful hospital, which bears his name and other fine buildings—Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and his brother Mr. Naronjee Dwarkadas, the rich capitalists, and merchants of Bombay, who have correspondents in various commercial cities in Asia and Europe. The principal object of the firm is the erection of a coir and rope factory together with the utilization of the other products of the cocoanut palm. One could calculate the strength of the firm by the solidity of the proposed edifice, which to judge by the plan, designed by Mr. Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, architect of Bombay, who was specially deputed to Goa to study the position of the land conceded by the Government, the nature of the soil, the quality, variety and prices of materials to be employed, and the qualifications of the workmen, promises to be one of the most elegant in Mormagao. It is unfortunate that while our principal article for export is the cocoanut, we do not yet know with certainty where it is consumed in largest quantities and the real causes of the rapid and enormous decline in price, and we are so poor that we cannot attract vessels of large tonnage to our port by a chance of finding reasonable cargo which might cheapen freight. We owe to Councillor Machado the discovery that this produce is largely consumed in Marseilles, but the small quantity that was sent there on trial necessarily made the rates of freight and commission heavy, a disadvantage which would disappear with larger shipments. The firm who are building the coir factory are in a position to operate in this commodity on a large scale. It is calculated that the company will require from 24 to 30 lakhs of cocoanut husks annually for fibre and coir yarn, and it could easily convert the cocoanut into copra and export the same or convert this last into oil and export it. We are glad to hear that it is in contemplation to order out the latest machinery for this purpose. As they have correspondents in various places and could easily employ three lakhs of rupees in this trade, they would be in a position to purchase all the cocoanuts we produce, and if they only made a profit of Re. 1 per mille, they would do a fairly good business. About 30 millions of cocoanuts are on an average exported annually, and assuming the profit at Re. 1 per mille, Rs. 30,000 or 10 per cent. would be cleared on the capital engaged.

There is no doubt that such an enterprise should be of advantage to the whole territory of Goa, especially to the landed proprietors who welcome this new departure as a means of improving the prospects of the people. Every one owns cocoanut trees, but at present these are not a source of revenue. The factory will bring the market to our doors.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Dr. Kasum Virji Patel, L.M., has been nominated a member of the Municipal Board of Coorla.

Mr. Krishnaji Atmaram Karve has been appointed a member of the Taluka Local Board of Bhiwndi.

Rao Saheb Abaji Sakharam Desmookh, Police Inspector at Thana, has been promoted to fifth grade Inspector from the 9th ultimo.

The District Local Board intend shortly to construct a pucka road, about seven miles in length, from Golwad railway station to Jhaibordi (Parsi Sanitarium) on the west coast of Thana, in Kelvi Mahim Taluka.

A large stock of bhat (rice in husk) belonging to kunbi cultivators of Vikhroli, near Bhandoop, caught fire accidently, and was destroyed on Wednesday last. The poor kunbis of Vikhroli had to meet a serious difficulty by the sudden loss of their stock of food-grain.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 107 villages (30 less than the previous week) during the past week was as follows :—Men 107, women 249 and children 338. The following allotment has been sanctioned :— Rs. 4,843 for expenditure incurred by the Collector of Thana in sending immigrants from Kathiawar and other places to their homes.

Gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 600 were stolen from the houses of the following persons in Bazaar Peith during the past fortnight :—Gangadas Tribhowandas, Gangadas Jamnadas, Sakharlal Atmaram, Lalla Bhoja and Ambaidas Nagarset. There is no trace, as yet, of the stolen property.

Appa Bapoo, Police Patel of Khamlole and four others, who were committed on a charge of murder, were tried under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. K. S. Tipnis, B. A., Sessions Judge of Thana, on Monday last. Accused Nos. 1 to 3 were convicted and each fined Rs. 25, and the others were acquitted.

Mahomed Hoosain, son of a Municipal contractor, who was charged with having committed a series of thefts in the town of Thana was tried by Mr. Tipnis and, on conviction, sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Tatia, son of Rajesri Bickoba Anna Joshi of Thana, has been appointed to act as Deputy Nazar in the District Court of Thana, during the absence of the permanent incumbent proceeded on one year's furlough from the 1st instant.

Four births (three males and one female) and twenty-nine deaths (including three from plague) were registered in the town and suburb of Thana during the past week. Twenty-eight deaths (including sixteen from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Coorla, during the same period.

Reaping of early rice and nagli has been completed in inland talukas and is in progress in other talukas. Garwa crops have suffered a little for want of rain, especially in Mokhada Petha. Rabi sowings have been completed in Wada taluka and Umargaon Petha.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, had his camp here last week, on account of the indisposition of Mrs. Orr.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.

ON Saturday evening a large gathering of the Daiwadnya Community of Bombay was held at Shankarset House, Pallow Road, under the presidency of Mr. Rawji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankerset, to present Dr. Balkrishna Nilajee Pitale an address of congratulation on his being the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. The following is the text of the address, which was richly illuminated on vellum, with Dr. Pitale's photo, and enclosed in a valuable silver casket :—

"We, the members of the Daiwadnya Community, desire to offer you our hearty congratulations on the occasion of your having been honoured with the Degree of LL.D. by the Western University of America. It falls to the lot of very few to gain such a distinction, and we rejoice that the Syndicate have acknowledged your high talents by conferring on you this high distinction. In doing so they have not only honoured you, but have honoured our whole community. We make bold to say that you are the first native of Bombay, in fact, of Western India, who has received such an honour, and our community will always look upon the high distinction conferred on you with feelings of pride and pleasure. Looking to your public as well as official career, we cannot but observe that it has been replete with incidents of a remarkable character. Your literary attainments and great ability have been fully manifested in the prominent part that you have always taken in the various associations that have been formed for the amelioration of our community. Your high moral character, which has been the guiding principle of your life, your unassuming manners, your readiness in assisting those seeking your advice in matters educational, social and religious, show that you are worthy of and fully deserve the high honour conferred on you. In concluding this short address we beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver casket as a token of our appreciation of the honour conferred on you, and of the respect we entertain for you and your family."

Messrs. Nanabhai S. Kale, Babul S. Vaidya, Narayan V. Ghumre, and others addressed the meeting, referring in eulogistic terms to Dr. Pitale's career. He edited the speeches and addresses of the late Right Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, and published them in 1870, which received high encomiums both from the Press and the public at large. It may be mentioned, that Sir Bartle Frere specially sent a copy of this book to that Bombay worthy, Sir George Birdwood, with a note of the highest and most grateful appreciation of Dr. Pitale's work, and added, that "it was the most pleasing and touching tribute to his memory that he could have received." Dr. Pitale's services in relation to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, chiefly from 1883 to 1898, are well known to all the subscribers. By his unwearied exertions he made the Life Assurance Branch, (which then had at its credit only Rs. 21,470) flourishing. It has now increased to Rs. 1,18,304, and a dividend was declared in 1897, for the first time, since its creation in 1863, which was distributed among its Policy-holders.

After garlanding Dr. Pitale and distribution of flowers and partaking of refreshments the gathering separated at a late hour.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HARI HAR MILLS COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Mint Road, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj presiding. The directors' report stated among other things that the company was registered on the 24th August 1899, and that out of the 2,000 shares, 223 have been held by the public. The first call of Rs. 50 per share has been made; and Rs. 11,150 have been collected. A suitable site on permanent lease for the purpose of the mill at Jalna, in the Nizam's dominions, has been secured; and the filling up of the foundation of the main building is in progress. The directors' report and audited balance sheet for the period ending 31st October 1900 was adopted and passed. The appointment of Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj, Bhimjee Bhanjee, V. S. Joshi, and H. M. Pundit, as directors, was confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj and V. S. Joshi were re-elected. Messrs. Surbhai A Desai and Chunilal Maganlal were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held this morning at its registered office No. 20, Esplanade Road, Mr. Sassoon J. David, presiding. On the motion of the chairman, the following special resolutions were adopted :—

I. That in article 96 of the Articles of Association the words "or by reason of his being interested, or receiving any share in the commission earned by the secretaries, treasurers, and agents or by reason of his or the firm of which he is a member or partner purchasing yarn cloth or other fabric manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale" be inserted between the words "Company" and "nevertheless" in the 19th line of the said article. II.—That in article 101 after clause 12 the following clauses be added :—"(12a) To sell to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents or to consign for sale through their firm in China or elsewhere yarns, cloth, and other fabrics manufactured by the Company and on such terms and conditions as to the directors may seem fit." "(12b) To sell in Bombay or elsewhere to any Director or any firm in which he is a member or partner any yarn, cloth or other fabric manufactured by the Company provided such director or his firm regularly trades in such articles."

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Mr. Eknath R. Khote, chairman of the board of directors presided. The following directors' report was taken as read :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit to you their report and the audited accounts of the Company for its past official year ended on the 30th June, 1900. Your directors regret to observe that the operations of your mill for the past year have resulted in a loss of Rs. 73,021-11-3, as shown in the statement of profit and loss account, which, with the balance of Rs. 1,616-9-4 at debit of that account of the previous year, makes a total of loss of Rs. 74,638-4-7. This result is to be attributed to the high price ruling for cotton owing to the failure of the cotton crop in this country, and the absence of demand for yarn at remunerative rates in consequence of the war in China. Your directors beg to state that, taking advantage of the extreme dulness of the yarn market and the adverse state of the mill industry in this country, they closed your mill about the middle of April last for the purpose of making alterations and additions to the engine and machinery of your mill, as intimated in their last report. Though that work had long since been completed, your directors did not deem it advisable, owing to the depressed state of the yarn trade, to recommence work till the beginning of the current month. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, yarn, &c., of your Company are insured for Rs. 18,21,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Damodar Lakhmidas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman the above report was adopted. Two of the directors Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Damodar Lakhmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Messrs Ramdas, Ludha and Burjorji R. Tarkey were appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—

Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant Hay, from the 38th Dogras, and 2nd-Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, from the 12th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Double Company Officers.

40th Pathans.—Major O'Brien, form the 4th Sikhs, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers.—Captain Hazelgrove from the 12th Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd-in Command.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Jacob, to be 2nd-in Command, and to remain seconded. Captain Walters to be 2nd-in Command "pro tem."

The head-quarters and two and a half companies of the Middlesex Regiment are to proceed by rail from Coonoor to Secunderabad to take over the duties at that station, owing to the Cheshire Regiment leaving for Quetta.

THE MADRAS S. P. C. A.

THE Honorary Secretary has favoured us with the following Report of the Society's operations during last month :—

Number of cases prosecuted to conviction, 523; number of cases warned and acquitted by Magistrates, 18; number of cases warned by Agents and Inspectors, 69; Receipts.—The receipts for October were as follows :—Police Court fines, Rs. 498-13-11; subscriptions and donations, Rs. 217-8-0; infirmary receipts, Rs. 99-11-0; Interest on fixed doposits, Rs. 225. Total Rs. 1,041-0-11. Disbursements—Pay of establishment, Rs. 489-40-0; pay of infirmary establishment, Rs. 173; infirmary charges, Rs. 20-3-9; printing charges, Rs. 6-4-0; Contingencies, Rs. 27-2-3; house rent, Rs. 28-8-8; freight charges for books from London, Rs. 16-15-0; balance of payment for clothing, Rs. 100. Total Rs. 867-11-0. The number of night case prosecuted and convictions obtained were 87.

From the above figures it will be observed that there is a sum of Rs. 173-5-11 in favour of the Society. During the month a few cases of cruelty to cows, donkeys and birds were prosecuted. Accused Kesava Naick, who was charged for cruelty to his bullock before the Presidency Magistrate, Egmor, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, and in another case of cruelty the Presidency Magistrate, Black Town, fined the owner Rs. 5 and the driver annas eight. During the month a complaint was received from a resident in Black Town, against an agent of the Society of having indirectly demanded some illegal gratification, and on his refusal to pay the same that he was harassed by the agent. Enquiries were made and the complainant was informed that he should prove his allegations. Infirmary.—During the month 57cases were admitted into the Infirmary. Of these 40 were cases sent by private individuals and 17 were cases sent by the Magistrates for treatment. 37 patients including those remaining from the previous month were discharged cured. Four dogs were destroyed, one actually suffering from rabies and the three others having been bitten by the rabid dog. Two horses were destroyed as they were suffering from an incurable and painful disease. The private practice of the Infirmary is showing a satisfactory improvement each month, proving that the public are recognising the benefits of the institution. The majority of the patients during the month were dogs. When funds are available it is proposed to erect a larger and more comfortable kennel than at present exists.

MEMORIES OF A WALTZ.

THE AUSTRIAN LADY AND THE BREATHLESS AMERICAN.

"DID you ever try to dance with a foreigner?" asked a Louisville gentleman who had been travelling abroad. "I did once," he continued, "and that experience was more than enough for me. It happened at a ball at Mustapha, at the Hotel St. George. I asked an Austrian Countess to waltz, and when we started I supposed we would dance in the leisurely American fashion. The Countess had a different idea in her head. She preferred to whirl madly like a Dervish on a space that could be covered with a parasol, and, on account of her superior strength, I clung to her, and we began to spin. Finally, when it seemed to me that we were performing our antics on the ceiling with our heads hanging down, I could stand it no longer, and, gasping for breath, suggested that we sit down. I saw two chairs galloping around the room and prepared to catch them on the next lap. We steered for them, I clinging helplessly to the athletic lady, and then we sank down. I sat dazed and almost insensible until I was aroused by the Countess saying :—'Excuse me, but we are sitting on the same chair.'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE OCCUPATION OF SHANHAIKWAN.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

WE have been kindly favoured with some particulars from a letter of an Italian officer to a resident in the Colony respecting the occupation of Shanhaikwan. The translation reads :—

On 1st October last, the Allied Naval Forces assembled at Taku were 'cleared for action' and every vessel looked like an 'inferno' ready to vomit forth death and destruction and to give battle to the forts of Shanhaikwan! At five o'clock in the evening the fleet weighed anchor and left Taku on their way to Shanhaikwan, in the following order :—

1 Centurion, the British Admiral's flagship, leading.
2 Alacrity, British despatch vessel.
3 Vettor Pisani, Italian Admiral's flagship.
4 Elba, Italian cruiser.
5 Java, Italian transport carrying 300 Barsaglieri.
6 Maria Theresa, Austrian cruiser.
7 German cruiser.
8 German cruiser.
9 Russian Admiral's flagship.
10 British cruiser.
11 Japanese cruiser.

And others following, all in fighting trim and having a very imposing appearance. At 6 a.m. on 2nd October the hills of Shanhaikwan were sighted, whereupon the vessels slowed down speed to enter the mine fields. No attempt was made to explode the mines and the ships approached very near to the forts without a shot being fired, and perfect silence prevailing on shore. The British gunboat Pigmy was sent ahead to demand the surrender of the forts, at 7-30 a.m. The landing of the forces, etc., was immediately proceeded with. The Italians, 300 Barsaglieri, were quickly ashore and in about twenty minutes from the commencement of the disembarkation all were ready for the assault on the forts, which, however, were given up without a struggle, the Chinese having left shortly before we landed. A council of the several Admirals was then held. The largest fort was named the International Fort No. 1, and was occupied by the marines of the Allied Forces. The Italian Barsaglieri, who occuried 12 forts and trenches, met the rear guard of the Chinese Imperial troops and an engagement ensued in which the Chinese had 4 killed and over 20 wounded. The forts at Shanhaikwan are very formidable and the guns mounted are Krupps of the most modern pattern. No. 1 Fort was well armed with very potent artillery and in No. 2 Fort were guns cuirassed, to say nothing of the mountain batteries, howitzers, mitrailleuses, blunderbusses, etc., and abundance of ammunition. Had the Chinese offered any resistance to the Allied Forces many valuable lives would have been lost and some of the vessels sunk. The Chinese left the forts in great disorder and munitions of war, powder, shot and shell were scattered about in confusion on the ground. A few of the Italian Barsaglieri were wounded by an explosion. Poultry, pigs, horses and mules were siezed in large numbers, but the Chinese managed to carry away all their valuables. The Allied Forces were expected to leave Shanhaikwan on 9th October for Taku where the land forces were to disembark and proceed to Peking to take part in the expedition to Paotingfu or await the decision of the Powers.

AN HOSPITAL SCANDAL AT WEIHAIWEI.

THE SPREAD OF ENTERIC FEVER.

THE Weihaiwei correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" has some revelations to make respecting the lack of hospital requisites at Weihaiwei :—The indications that the Island is threatened with an outbreak of enteric trouble are increasing. The specific germs to which the disease is invariably due were of course introduced with patients from the front. Some of the hospital attendants were then attacked and now the medical staff of the Naval Hospital is seriously reduced by the illness of two of the doctors. The large population confined in such a small space make the prospect of an outbreak of typhoid on the Island sufficiently alarming and the circumstances of its spread in the hospitals alluded to above seem to suggest that all needed precautionary measures have not been taken, or that they have not been carried out with sufficiently careful attention to detail. If, as may have been the case, sanitary measures have been entrusted to Chinese coolies, or if the vigilant superintendence of those casual functionaries has been relaxed, the troubles may be accounted for. Until quite recently too, there has been but one incinerator available, and that stood at a considerable distance from the Naval Hospital. Another has recently been built in the immediate vicinity, thus minimising the danger to the general health of the community. It is one thing to have an incinerator, another to use it effectively. That can be done only under competent foreign superintendence exercised with unremitting care. Unfortunately the cases of a typhoid character are not confined to the Naval Hospital. There are eleven R.A.'s (inoculated in South Africa) down with it, and three sappers, among the Europeans. The services of two members of the I. M. S. have been temporarily lent to the Naval authorities. Nurses and attendants are insufficient and some necessary furniture for a sick ward is lacking. There are not sufficient screens, for example. The writer saw a fever patient (temp. 102deg. F.) lying in a strong draught from an open door the other day, and was told that the only available screen in a ward of, say, sixteen beds was required for an operation case. This ward opens directly on to the yard, making it impossible to avoid the exposure of patients to the chilly October air. The air, which is chilly in October, is cold in November and bitter later on, and unless some steps are taken shortly it will be impossible to secure both warmth and ventilation. It is not for the writer to apportion the blame which assuredly lies at somebody's door. The hospital is insanitary, indeed the whole Island is insanitary as mentioned in an earlier letter. The building in which Naval patients are received is not suited for use as a hospital in cold weather. The staff of doctors is insufficient. Only very recently the authorities dispensed with the services of two civilian doctors on the ground that their own staff was large enough. A little later the Naval doctor in charge addressed a somewhat urgent letter to the executive authorities asking somewhat urgently for more doctors. This application was met with the reply that the letter was not in proper official form and that 'hysterical' letters were to be deprecated. —*Overland China Mail.*

SOME LIGHT ON DE WET'S METHODS.

AN October issue of the "Diamond Fields Advertiser" contains an interesting account of the tactic of the "ubiquitous De Wet" by a correspondent who was a prisoner of that very slim Boer General. The man who did the principal work, says the correspondent, was actually Commandant Theron, De Wet himself invariably leading the retreat of his disorganised and disheartened men. Whenever the British cannon uncomfortably close, Theron was detached, with from 100 to 200 picked men of iron nerve and splendid shots, to hold a rear position, sometimes a kopje, ridge, or rise, as the peculiarity of the country afforded. Theron's men each had two horses, and the rearguard was judiciously posted along a wide front, with one or two guns carefully planted. The pursuing British column invariably imagined that they had come into touch with the whole force, and always stopped to make a regular attack. The delay thus caused was always sufficient to give the laagar time to get well out of reach. The guns were also admirably served, and managed to keep up a running fight without the trouble of a heavy ammunition column. At intervals along the line of retreat, in places capable of defence, twenty-five shells were left by the main column, and as the guns retired on these supplies they unlimbered and used them up. Escaped prisoners gave information of this to the pursuing British but Baden-Powell was the only general who availed himself of the information. As soon as he knew the dodge he simply waited until the twenty-five shots were discharged, and then rushed the gun and took it, and, instead of delaying his pursuit to attack the small rearguard, he "contained" it with a small force; and pressed on after the main body. It is significant, too, that these tactics speedily broke up De Wet's resistance and capers. It has been wondered why De Wet has persisted in his useless opposition. Speaking to a British prisoner, he explained that the British had destroyed his farm and confiscated all he possessed—a fortune of some £20,000—and he was determined that the British should suffer a hundred times more than he suffered. His principal object was to destroy property. How he has kept his resolve everyone knows.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION.—The following candidates were declared to have passed the above examination yesterday afternoon at the Bombay University :—

2ND CLASS.

Joshi, Lemuel Lucas — Saklatwalla, B Dorabji

PASS.

Dalal, Vasanji Premji — Hate, S Nanabhai
Gandhi, M Mohanlal — Jhabvala, K Pestonji
Gunjikar, J Ramchandra — Nerurkar, J Shankar

The Result of Candidate No. 14 will be declared later on.

The result of the Intermediate Arts Examination will be declared on the 8th December next.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 27.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

441-00—Mantri and B—Gullapudi Chimaya Narayen and others vs Nadicanda Chimaya—Thackurdas D and Co.
497-00—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania vs Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania—Diksbit and D—J D and F.
498-00—Chitnis M and M—Luckumsi Nappoo vs Panjibhai Nathubhoy and others.
569-00—Bhaishanker and K—Busdevdas Multanchand vs Dolandas Jeysing Roy—Edgelow G and W.
615 00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimell vs Punalal Nandram and others.
675-00—Bicknell M and M—Jairarayen Hindoomul Dani us Jeithmull Ramanand—Payne G S and M.
109-00—Crawford B and Co—Frederick John Skinner vs Letha Jane Willis—Crawford B and Co.
724-00—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor.
731-00—Wadia and G—Khuma Mana vs Bai Elloobai widow Mirza H Khan.
734-00—K D Shroff—Jethabhoy Vandravan vs Sadanand Ramchandra—In-person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

37-00—Inperson—Shaik Oosman Shaik Ebrahim Bhangark vs Samsudin Ebrahim Pruker.
19-00—Inperson—Ramjanelly Jeewanbhoy vs Khalizabai widow and others.
45-00—D D Remer—For pauper Kashinath Jivan Manglia vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata and others—Payne G S and M.

Commercial Cause.

587-00—Madhawjee V—Ladha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

Long Causes.

511-00—In person—Adam Radhardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ahatar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
556-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manordas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.
184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.
185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Vandithal vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savanram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Emil Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Mahomed Dama an vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhowjee and another vs Purshotum Vithal—Bicknell M and M—(short cause).

Long Causes.

597-00—Unwalla and P—Perozshah Hormusjee Master vs Dada Meya David Jaffer—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

5-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Dhurrumsey vs Gokaldas Bhamoo and others—Wadia and G.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao and S—For postponement.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

245-99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Gopal Bhikoo and others—Chitnis M and M—S B and N.—Part heard.
509-99—Framjee and D—Rehmcobhai Allana and another vs Peerbnoy Kakibhoy—Payne G S and M—For postponment.
277-97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Mathubhai J and M.
222-98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdulally vs Ebrahimjee Rehmanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne G S and M
362-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hansraj Purmanand and others vs Samson J David—Ardeshir H D and Co.
270-00—Jamsetjee and R—Charles Agnew Turner.
587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas and Co.
321-00—Captain and V—Abdoolally Esmailjee vs Mahomedally Esmailjee and others.
603-00—R M Mody—Mitha Madan and another vs Meghjee Purshotum—In person.
622-00—F P Pavri—Sulleman Joosub Patel vs Mahomed Adamjee and another—Captain and V.
624 00—R N Motabhoy for pauper—Dewcorebai vs Bai Amibai widow—Mathubhoy J and M.
25-00—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassanally Alladin—Payne G S and M.
26-00—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassanally Alladin—Payne G S and M.
401-00—Captain and V for pauper—Dr Nazali Khan and others vs Noor Mahomed Sujjan—K B Mehta.
116-00—Nanu and H—Heptcolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.
418-00—Ardeshir R and D—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Peroshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.
139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause. Part heard.
68-2662-00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
318-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheenanath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
708-99—Captain and V—Pundlik Gungadhar Padey vs Luxmibai and others—Stamrao and M. Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.
574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcoverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansukial D and J.
2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.
1-00—Madhowjee V—Ora Premjee Sokuldas vs Gomibai widow—In-person.

Testamentary Suit.

16-00—Mathubhai J and M—Sonbai vs Lakhamsey eHerjee—Captain and V.
226-00—Mathubhai J and M—Bezonjee Nowrojee Dubash vs Manekvahu and others—K D Shroff.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.—NOTIVICATIONS.

The Services of Lieut F C Nicolas, 7th Bengal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE, Forests.

Mr R S Troup, Offig Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties as instructor at the Imperial Forest Shool, Dehra Dun, in the afternoon of 1st Oct, 1900, by M R McIntosh, Deputy Conservator, 4th offig 3rd grade, Madras, who is appointed Instructor until further orders.

From the same date Mr Troup reverted to the Burma Forest List.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Rostan, a Supdt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is apointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supdt in that office, with effect from the 10th of Nov.

FOREIGN DEPARTMEF.

Count Pfeil, Consul for Germany at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

With the sanction of her Maj sty's Government, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Herr Ernst Ritter von Maurig Sarnfeld as Consul-General for the Austro Hungerian Empire at Calcutta.

The Gover Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr I E David, Officiating District Superintendent of Police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be Superintendent of Railway Police in the Mysore State, and to invest him with all the powers which are conferred by the said notifications, as so modified, on the Superintendent of Railway Police.

Captain W G Walker, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, is appointed, on return from leave, to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, substantive pro tempore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Captain T R Maclachlan, and during the absence on field service of Major H V Cox, or until further orders.

Captain Maclachlan is appointed, with effect from the same date, to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, substantive pro-tempore.

Captain F C Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of 3rd (officiating 1s) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Political Agent for Chageh.

Captain W Haig, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on special leave of Mr J K Batten of the Indian civil Service, or until further orders.

With the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Pompeyo Diaz-y-Cossio, as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr C W Freese.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J Young, M.B, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer of the Punjab Frontier Force, with the temporary rank [of Colonel with effect from the 4th October, 1900, vice Colonal G M H Davis, M D, C B, D S O, Indian Medical Service, appointed Principal Medical Officer of the British Contingent, China Expeditionary Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F A K Kemble, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 10th November, 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Major to be Lieutenant Colonel.—Albert Dallas Enriquez.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—Tudar Henry St-George Tucker, Sydney Frederick Muspratt, William Ralph Lawrence, Lawrence Chanie Vix Baldwin, Frank-Eustace Gerge Talbot, Hugh Walter Hugh Jeffery, Walter Fellows Cowan, Gillhrst, Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, Harold Franklin Burton Oriel William Erskine Bateerman Arthur James Herbert Gery Arther Deans Molony, Maurice Eustace Stanley Johnson, Allen Ewin Johnson, Gerald Leslie Pepys John George Cadell, Walter Elward Wilson Johnston.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACETYLENE gas, hitherto employed for lighting, has been turned to account for inflating buoys and life-belts on board ship. The invention is due to MM. Matignon and Cie, Paris, and they also propose to apply the gas in raising ships, by means of gas-bags placed inside it, and filled with the gas by means of tubes from the acetylene generator. Rafts and floating bridges can also be made with the bags, which may, therefore, be useful in military operations. The Society for the Salvage of Balloons are trying the plan for buoying the cars of balloons which fall into the water.

Pere Marc Dechevrens, S.J., the well-known director of the St. Louis Meteorological Observatory, St Heliers, Jersoy, and formerly director of the Jesuit observatory at Zi-Ka-Wei, in China, has invented very ingenious "campylograph" for drawing beautiful figures composed of curves by simply turning a handle. The figures will probably be useful as designs in the decorative and textile industries. The inventor has prepared an album of 500 specimens, which he submitted to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lemchen, of the Swedish Army, has invented a magazine rifle similar to the Mauser and carrying the same catridges. The soldier has only to fill the magazine and fire away till it is empty. The recoil of the firing automatically puts a fresh cartridge in the barrel.

M. Leclerc des Sablons, of the Faculty of Sciences' Toulouse, remarks that one and the same plant can bear flowers which do and do not open. His observations demonstrate that the closed flowers or cleistogams are more fecund than the ordinary flowers.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Gautier read a note on the origin of hydrogen in the atmosphere. He traces it to volcanoes, mineral waters, and emanations from the soil or, the decomposition of rocks—for example, granite.

The General Omnibus Company of Paris is going to adopt the power of compressed air instead of horses. A great factory for compressing the air is to be erected at Billancourt. The air, at a pressure of 1,400 lbs. per square inch, will be conveyed to the stations for omnibuses in steel pipes laid along the roadway.

Mr. Cline, local forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau at Galveston, Texas, reports that the late hurricane which destroyed the town gave none of the usual signs of its coming, such as the "brickdust sky." The highest recorded velocity of the wind was 100 miles an hour, and it carried away the anemometer. It is estimated that a velocity of 120 miles an hour occurred about eight p. m. on the fatal 8th of September. The barometer fell from 29·42 inches to 28·48 inches, or about one inch, in 8½ hours. The tide rose about 20 feet, and flowed for several hours 10 or 15 feet above the level of the city streets. Some 3,636 houses were destroyed, and 5,000 lives lost.

An American scientific journal believes that Mr. Watson will design Shamrock II. Recent experience shows that lightness has been secured at the cost of safety in some of the latest racing yachts. The hollow spars of the Shamrock buckled under the wind, and some of Herreshoff's cutters of this season had their bows distorted in a stiff breeze. The journal takes it for granted that in the race of next year both yachts will start on even terms as to lightness, and that the race will be won on matters of form, sail-plan, and seamanship.

Sweden has 2,000 school gardens or "garden schools," that is to say, schools with gardens, botanical or agricultural, in which the school children work as part of their education. France, Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries are also encouraging the system.

Most of us know that bad water is dangerous to health, but few are aware that analysis of a specimen of the water is not always a fair test of the whole. The state of the water may alter in the course of a day, or a season, owing to the weather, soil, &c. Moreover, the chemical and bacterial analyses are often at variance. Water can be free of germs, but polluted with organic matters. Whenever the chemical analysis and bacterial analysis are opposed the water is to be rejected.

The artificial stone of M. Meurer and M. Girard, Director of the Municipal Laboratory, Paris, is composed of quick-lime, sand, and clay, combined under pressure by steam. It is coming into use in preference to brick for building purposes.

According to a report of Mr. Lyttleton Gell, the British South Africa Company, published in the Board of Trade Journal, North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia produce india-rubber of high commercial value, and more of it is found in the southern part of the country, in the Sabi Valley and along the Zambesi. It is also believed that foreign varieties can be cultivated there. With proper regulations the rubber industry of the territory is expected to flourish.

For the benefit of intending coffee and tobacco planters in Rhodesia or other parts of South Africa, Mr. Jackson, Keeper of Museums, Kew Gardens, has given the following list of books :—"The Coffee Planter of Ceylon," by Sabonadiere (Spon); "Coffee Planting in Southern India and Ceylon by Hull (Spon); the article on Coffee in Spon's Encyclopædia; "Liberian Coffee in Ceylon," published at Colombo by Messrs. Ferguson (1878); "All About Tobacco," Messrs. Ferguson, Colombo (Agents: John Haddon and Co., Bouverie-street, London, E. C.) the article on tobacco in Spon's Encyclopædia.

The "sneeze-wood" of South Africa owes its name to the fact that its fine sawdust makes the sawyer sneeze. It is very bitter, and insects and worms avoid it. Moreover, it is very hard, and takes a good polish. In docks, piers, and other works under water it is extremely durable.

Blaise Pascal, the French thinker, was no doubt, one of the greatest of men. At 16 he composed a treatise on conic sections. He also gave the theory of the cycloid, and completed the researches of Toricelli on the weight of the atmosphere. At 19 he invented a calculating machine. He further suggested the hydraulic press, and devised the "naquet," or long, narrow wine cart, and other useful appliances. It is not so well known, however, that he projected the public omnibus, the project was not carried out until after his death, at the age of 39.

The telephonograph of Messrs. Mix and Genest has been employed to record the music of the Siamese Troupe, performing at the Zoological Gardens, Berlin. The record was taken by Professor Stumpf and Neesen, of the University of Berlin.

The great Nobel prizes are for (1) the most important discovery or invention in the domain of the physical sciences; (2) the most important discovery or improvement in chemistry; (3) the most important discovery in physiology or medicine; (4) the most remarkable literary work in the sense of idealism; (5) to the person who has rendered the greatest service in the cause of international brotherhood by the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or the establishment and furtherance of Peace Congresses. The prizes are open to all the world, and to be awarded yearly. The Board of Eduaction have received through the Foreign Office copies of the regulations which they are sending to the Universities, learned societies, libraries, and journals of the United Kingdom. The first competition will be held next year.

Dr. Johnstone Stoney and Mr. Downing, from investigations into the Leonids, or November shooting stars, which failed to display their fireworks last year, are of opinion that no great shower is likely this year, but there is a possibility of one, and observers may be on the lookout on the night of the 15th, or earlier.

"Nature" calls attention to the neglected state of the greenhouses in the Chelsea Physic Garden, and urges the erection of new ones, as the institution is very useful to students of botany.

To commemorate the anthropological work of the late Professor Huxley, the Council of the Anthropological Institute has decided to found a public lecture, which will be called the "Huxley Memorial Lecture," and will be given annually at the opening of the institute. The first Huxley lecture will be delivered by Lord Avebury, and is announced to take place on Tuesday, Nov. 13, in the lecture Theatre of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

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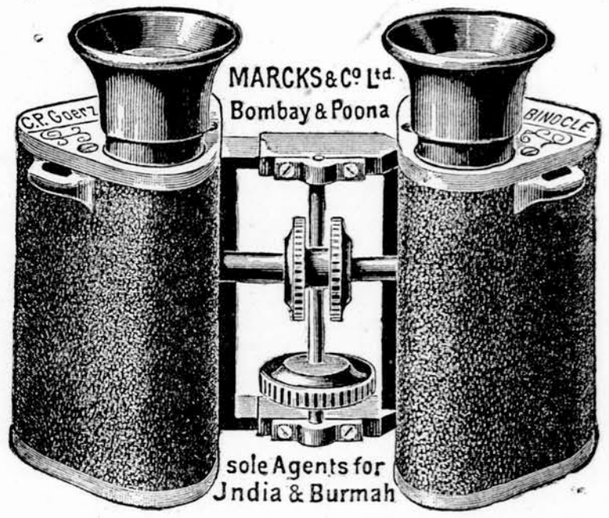

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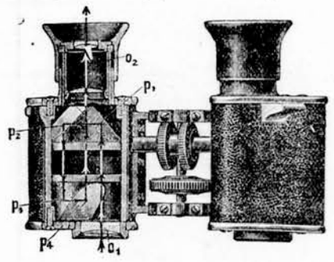

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